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PROGRESS OF INVENTION IN

ere of mankind. But in all those arts which administer to the necessities, increase the comforts, or maltiply the enjoyments of men, the present is marvellously in advance of every former age. Prominent among those arts which have shared in this advancement, tethat of war. At first sight it may appear improper to distinguish as useful, improvements in the method of taking life. But, experience and philosophy unite in teaching that every improvement in military skill tends to render war less frequent, and the nearer its operations approach to those of an exact science, the more reluctant is each nation to engage in it, and the more careful not to commit those offences which render a server to it on the part of other nations un-

progress of invention in offensive weapons, and more particularly in that class of fire-arms used either in hunting or war, by a single individual, and generally denominated configuration, in contradistinction to artillery. teh will be interesting, not only it

presented that Pliny did not intend to for the trath of all he has there statis probably meant merely to give a de of the aditions most generally re-and which assigned to a divine entr-tost every thing that contributed to opiness or men. He tells us here that our readers will continue to acquiesce in account given in Holy Writ, that the is of war was but little subsequent to origin of the race, and that fraternal a first stained the breast of our mother to but his statement of Pliny contains ain of trath. The stick, or club, was subjectly the first waspan made use of bit the first weapon made use of en in their combets with each other, if the spear and the sword followed at od long anterior to any known in bis-

Dut from the earliest ages men have agus to avoid hand-to-hand conflict, and agus skill supply the place of strength. penaltic. Nature had provided man win no weapon with which he could contend against the hoar's teach, the lion's teeth, or the uger's paw. Henn, the substitution of missies for manual weapons, has been the end towards which ingenuity has been con-

Homer it was the weapon of the and thousands of years after, it was and glory of the English yeoman. tal wapons, the Athenian won his a the set, and it was with the pike under overcame the hosts of Per-cretains, who were the most celethe Roman armies. The Romans, seek, generally preferred heavy-armed cops. Ret it was a peculiarity of Roman or fee. Remember it originated with friend or fee. Remember let alip any opportunity to addition the efficiency of her legions, and they repair her sare by carrying her oagles in triumph from the Thames to the Esphrates, and from the Danube to the

that archery flourished in the greatest perfection. The early chronicles are filled with the exploits of the English archers, and old and young still read with delight those ballads which tell of the wondrous achievements of "Robin Hood and his merry men." Indeed, with the name of that famous outlaw are connected all our ideas of perfect skill in the disc of the bow, and in the directions which is the directions and the directions which is the direction of the still the stil tions which in his dying hour, he gave to his faithful man, "Little John," we seem to hear be dirge of archery itself:

Give me my bent bow in my hand, And a broad arrow Pil let fiee, And where that arrow is taken up, There shall my grave digg'd be

And lay me a green sod under my head, And another at my feet, And Liv my bent how by my side, Which was my make sweet.

shall not stop to dwell on the defect bo bow ... The greated insuperable one clad breast of the knight. But, until the in-

it is impossible now to ascertain. It seems to be described in the pages of Roger Bacon, while many are of opinion that the re-turning Crusaders brought it from the east. Certain it is that it had been known in China for many centuries, and applied to the blast-ng of rocks and other useful purposes, though never to the art of war. But the latter application of it was made by the Eulatter application of it was made by the Europeans almost contemporaneously with their knowledge of its properties, and for war it has been thiefly employed until the present time. The invention of cannon preceded by a century that of small-arms, and it was by a gradual reduction in the size of the former that the latter were produced.— Barbour, in his metrical Life of Robert Bruce, says, that cannon were used by Edward III. in his first campaign against the Scots, in 1327. He calls them "Crakys of war." They are also supposed to have been employed by the French in the seige of Puy Guillaume, in 1338. But the first use of them which rests on unimpeachable evidence, and which seems to have been productive of much effect, was at the battle of Cressy, in 1346. It is from this epoch that it is most usual to date the employment of artillery.—
That day which witnessed the first efficien
use of a weapon destined to revolutioniz
the art of war, also witnessed the most splen did achievements of the archers of England The bowstrings of the French had become useless by the dampness of the weather while those of the English, either on account of greater care or the different material of which they were made, were uninjured.—
The clothyard arrows of the English bowmen, directed with unerring skill, made terrible havoc in the ranks of their enemies, which will be interesting, not only in but also as a chapter in the clothyard arrows of the English bowmen, directed with unerring skill, made terrible have in the ranks of their enemies, will cap 56, 57,) a statement of the species of artillery stationed on a little hill contributed to their victory. The French troops had none of them ever seen, and the political and religious in the most of them never heard of such a weapon, and the terror inspired by the noise and the smoke did more than the balls to hasten their defeat.

The first cannons were rude in the ex treme. They were made of bars of iron hooped together like the staves of a barrel, and were larger at the muzzle than at the breech. The size was very soon decreased, so that two men could carry one, and fire it from a rest. The 400 cannon with which Froissart said that the English besieged St. Malo, in 1378, were probably of this kind. Nearly a centery elapsed before small-arms were invented. Sir S. Meyrick, to whom whose the state of the same invented. were invented. Sir S. Meyrick, to whom subsequent writers have been indebted for most of their knowledge upon this subject, has given, upon the authority of an eye-witness, the time and place of their invention. "It was in 1430," says Bilius, "that they were contrived by the Lucquese, when they were besieged by the Florentiees." A French translation of Quintus Curtius made by Vasura de Lacene, a Portuguese, in 1468, prequa de Lucene, a Portuguese, in 1468, pre-served among the Burney MSS. of the Bri-tish Museum, exhibits in one of its illuminations the earliest representation of hand fire-arms which has yet been discovered.— It resembles very much one of those small lead cannons with which patriotic boys, upon liberty. It was fastened to a stick, and fired

We proceed to sketch the progress of im-

provement from this the first gun until we reach the repeating rifle.

If we analyze the manipulation of fire arms, it will be found to consist of three principal operations—namely, to charge the piece, to direct it toward the object of at-tack, and to discharge it by in some manner which these operations can be performed most safely, accurately, and rapidly, is the

thousands of years after, it was as along your of the Ruglish yeoman. In a cholar will remember the determination of the fourth book of the Iliad, of the fourth book of the Iliad, of the which Pandaros shot at Mene-which would have sent to the lower end of the barrel. At a very early period, efforts were made to construct guns which would load at the breech: but hitherto ne such gun has been able to supplant those which load at the muzzle. The great complication of their parts, their liability to get out of repair; their insecurity, and the long practice required to lears their use, have been among the reasons which have prevented any of these inventions from being adopted. Hence it is that the muskets with which our soldiers are armed at the present day, possess no advantage in this present day, possess no advantage in this respect over the rude little cannon fastened to the end of a stick, used by the soldiers of Europe four centuries ago. But in other respects the progress of invention has been steady and secure.

With the gun first invented, as above des-

With the gun first invented, as above described, it was impossible to take aim. Being perfectly straight, it could not be brought in the range of the eye. The most that could be expected was, that by pointing it in the direction of the enemy, it might chance to hit some one, in a crowd.

The inconveniences attending the dis-charge of the piece were almost as great.— A puff of wind, or the slightest motion of the soldier himself, would throw the priming from the touch-bole, and it is almost unnecessary to add, that in rainy or even very damp weather, such a gun was utterly use-less. The first step in improvement was to place the touch-hole on the right side of the place the touch-hole on the right side of the barrel instead of upon the top, and to at-tach a small pan which held the priming.— By this means the priming was kept from being blown away by the wind, though

About the year 1475 a great advance was made by the invention of the arquebus or bow-gun! A spring let loose by a trigger threw the match, which was fastened to it, forward, into the pan which contained the priming. It was from this spring that the

The arquebus is mentioned by Philip de dwell on the defects Comines, in his account of the battle of Morat, in 1476. It appears to have been The strength of a used in England in 1480. in his account of the battle of But as yet no improvement had been made by which the soldier was enabled to

When and where gunpowder was invented

variously called haquebut, hakebut, hagbut, and hagbus, names all derived from the hooked shape of the butt. A small sized arquebus, with a nearly semicircular butt, and called a demihaque, was probably the origin of the modern pistol.

The musket, invented in Spain, was introduced into France in the reign of Charles IX., by De Strozzi, Colonel-General of the King's infantry, and thence into England.—At first it was so heavy that each musketeer was accompanied by a boy to assist him in carrying it. It was, however, soon decreased in weight sufficiently to enable the musketeer to carry it himself, though it was still so heavy that he could fire it from a rest.— This rest, which each musketeer carried with him, consisted of a stick the height of having at the upper an iron fork in which the musket barrel was laid. In a flask the musketeer carried his coarse powder for loading. His fine powder for priming was in a touch-box. His bullets were in a leath-ern bag, shaped much like a lady's workbag, the strings of which he was obliged to draw in order to get at them. In his hand were his burning match and musket rest, and after discharging his piece he was obliged to defend himself with his sword. The match was fixed to the cock by a kind of tongs .before pulling the trigger. It was necessary to blow the ashes from the match, and take the greatest care that the sparks did not fall apon the priming. After each discharge the match had to be taken out of the cock and neld in the hand until the piece was reload ed; then, in order that it might come down exactly upon the priming, the greatest care and nicety were required in fitting it again to the cock. Other inconveniences attended the use of the match-lock musket. The light of the burning match betrayed the po-sition of the soldier, and hence it could not be used by sentinels or on secret expeditions Various contrivances were resorted to in order to obviate these difficulties. Walhuysen, a captain of the town of Danzig, in a treatise entitled L'Art Militaire pour l'Infantrie, printed in 1615, says: # It is necessary that every musketeer should know how to carry his match dry in moist or rainy weather, that is, in his pocket or in his hat, by putting the lighted match between his head and hat, or by some other means to guard it from the weather. The musketeer should also have a little tin tube, about a foot long, big enough to admit a match, and pierced full of little holes, that he may

not be discovered by his match when he stands sentinel or is gone on any expedition." the hair of those soldiers who carried their lighted matches between their heads and hats, was insured. These inconveniences were so great that many able military men regarded fire-arms as a failure, and recommended a return to the long-bow, which had been so terrible a weapon in the hands of the English archers. But the art of war, like every other, never goes backward, and men were not disposed to abandon the use of so mighty an agent as gunpowder, mere-

The fire-lock, named from its producing fire by friction, was the first improvement upon the match-lock. Its earliest form was that known as the wheel-lock, which is mentioned in a treatise on artillery by Luigi Collado, printed at Venice in 1586. He says that it had been lately invented in Germany. This lock consisted of a solid steel wheel, with an axle, to which was fastened chain. The axle was turned by a small drew up a very strong spring. By pulling the trigger the spring was let go, and the wheel whirled around with great velocity. The cock was so constructed as to bring a piece of sulphuret of iron down upon the edge of the wheel, which was notched, and touched the priming in the pan. The friction produced the sparks. It was from this name of pyrites, or fire-stone. Afterwards a flint or any common hard pebble was used. The complicated nature of this lock, and its uncertainty, prevented its general adoption. The next improvement was due to the Dutch. About the year 1600 there was in Holland a band of marauders known as snaphausen, a band of marauders known as snaphausen, or poultry-stealers. However free they were in using the property of others, they were yet unable to incur the expense of the wheel-lock, and the match-lock, by its burning light, exposed them on their nightly ex-peditions. The wit which had been sharpened by laying "plots" and "inductions dangerous" against unoffending hens and chickens, was turned to the invention of a gun-lock better adapted to their purposes. The result of their cogitations was the lock which, after its inventors, was called the snaphause. It consisted of a flat piece of steel, furrowed like the edge of the wheel in the wheel-lock, which was screwed on the barrel beyond the priming-pan in such a manner as to be movable. By bringing it. over the pan, and pulling the trigger, the flint in the cock struck against the steel, and the spark was produced. The simplicity and cheapness of this lock soon rendered it common, and the transition from it to the ordinary flint-lock followed almost as a matter of course. The last improvement which we shall notice was the percussion-lock .-This is due to the Rev. Mr. Forsyth, of Belhelvie, in Scotland, though the original form of the lock has been entirely changed by

of the lock has been caper cap.
the introduction of the copper cap. Whilst these improvements were being made in locks, the other parts of the gun were gradually approaching in lightness, strength, and accuracy of finish, to the mod-

take aim. The butt of the arquebus was perfectly straight, and placed against the breast when the gun was fired. The danger of being knocked over by the recoil of the piece was great, that of hurting the enemy very small. The Germans first conceived the idea of bending the butt dewaward, and thus elevating the barrel so as to bring it in the range of the eye. They also sloped it so as to fit the shoulder instead of being held against the breast. The arquebus constructed in this manner was used in England in the time of Henry VIII., and was variously called haquebut, hakebut, hagbut,

fle. The efforts of scientific men and mechanics have been constantly directed to-wards the invention of a gun which should fire, with the greatest possible rapidity, a number of times without re-loading, and which should possess the indispensable requisites of safety, durability and simplicity, ends are all most simply and beautifully at-tained in the invention of the Repeating Ri-

de, by Mr. Jennings. have opened the way for the progress of civilized man, and given him victory over the savage beasts and still more savage mer who have opposed his course. Civilization has in its turn reacted upon fire-arms, and

brought them to their present state of won-derful efficiency.

The heavy match-lock of three centuries ago was almost as dangerous to him who used it as to the enemy against whom it was directed. It would be almost impossible for ure is in grappling with and overcoming a person to injure himself by the repeating rifle except by deliberate intention. Skilful military men advised the abandonment of the match-lock for the bow. A good marksman with the repeating rifle would kill a score of bowmen, before they could approach near enough to reach him with their arrows. The practised musketeer, in the reign of Elizabeth, could hardly fire his piece once in twenty minutes; the merest novice can fire the repeating rifle twenty times in one

HOW MEN RISE IN THE WORLD.

Few things that happen in the world are the result of accident. Law governs all; there is even a law of Chances and Proba-Place, Quetelet, and others, and applied by practical men to such purposes as life insurances against fire, shipwreck, and so on.— Many things which happen daily, and which are usually attributed to chance, occur with such regularity that, where the field of observation is large, they can almost be calculate l upon as certainties.

But we do not propose now to follow out this idea, interesting though it would be; we would deal with the matter of "accident" in another light-that of self-culture. When a man has risen from a humble to a lofty position in life, carved his name deep in the core of the world, or fallen upon some sudden dis-covery with which his name is identified in all time coming, his rise, his work, his dis-The fall of the apple is often quoted as the accident by which Newton discovered the law of gravitation; and the convulsed frog's proxy. A man's mind may be roused by legs, first observed by Galvani, are in like another, and his desire to improve and addiscovery. But nothing can be more anfounded; Newton had been studying in retirement the laws of matter and motion, and his head was full, and his brain beating with the head was full, and his brain beating with the toil of thinking on the subject, when the apple fell. The train was already laid long before, and the significance of the apple's fall was suddenly apprehended as only genius could apprehend it; and the discovery, which had long before been elaborating, suddenly burst on the philosopher's sight. So with Galvani, Jenner, Franklin, Watt, Dawe and all other philosophers; their Davy, and all other philosophers; their discoveries were invariably the result of patient labor, of long study, and nest investigation. They worked their way by steps, feeling for the right road like the blind man, and always trying carefully the firmness of the new ground before ventu-

ring upon it.

Genius of the very highest kind never trusts to accident, but is indefatigable in labor. Buffon has said of genius, "It is pa-tience." Some one else has called it "in-tense purpose;" and another, "hard work." Newton himself used to declare, that whatever service he had done to the public was not owing to extraordinary sagacity, but solely to industry and patient thought. Genius, however, turns to account all accidents -- call them rather by their right name, opportunities. The history of successful men proves that it was the habit of cultivating opportunities—of taking advantages of opportunities—which helped them to success which, indeed, secured success. Take the Crystal Palace as an instance; was it a sudden idea—an inspiration of genius—flash-ing upon one who, though no architect, must at least have been something of a poet? Not at all; its contriver was simply a man who cultivates opportunities—a laborious, pains taking man, whose life has been a career of labor, of diligent self-improvement, of assiduous cultivation of knowledge. The idea of the Crystal Palace, as Mr. Paxton himself has shown, in a lecture before the Society of Arts, was slowly and patiently elaborated by experiments extending over many years; and the Exhibition of 1851 merely afforded him the opportunity of putting forward his idea—the right thing at the right time—and the result is what we have seen.

If epportunities do not fortuitously occur then the man of earnest purpose proceeds to make them for himself. He looks for helps every where; there are many roads into Nature; and if determined to find a path, a man need not have to wait long. He turns all accidents to account, and makes them promote his purpose. Dr. Lee, professor of He brew at Cambridge, pursued his trade of bricklayer up to twenty-eight years of age, and was first led to study Hebrew by becoming interested in a Hebrew Bible, which fell in his way when engaged in the repairs of a synagogue; but before this time he had been engaged in the culture of his intellect, devoting all his spare hours and much of his nights to the study of Latin and Greek .-Ferguson, the astronomer, cultivated the op- 'If you bite me I'll bit portunity afforded him by the nights occu- per pod said to the boy.

pied by him in watching the flocks on the Highland hills, of studying astronomy in the heavens; and the sheep-skin in which he wrapped himself, became him as well as the yown of the Oxford Professor. Osgood, the American painter, when a boy, was deprived by an austere relative, of the use of pencils nd paper; but he set to work and practiced drawing on the sand of the river side. Gif-ford, late editor of the Quarterly Review, worked his first problems in mathematics, when a cobbler's apprentice, upon small scraps of leather, which he beat smooth for the purpose. Bloomfield, the author of the "Farmer's Boy," wrote his first poems on the same material with an awl. Bewick first practiced his genius on the cottagewalls of his native village, which he covered with his sketches in chalk. Rittenhouse, the astronomer, calculated eclipses on the plow handle. Benjamin West, the painter, made his first brushes out of the cat's tail.

It is not accident, then, that helps a man on in the world, but purpose and persisten industry. These make a man sharp to disindustry. These make a man sharp to dis-cern opportunities, and to use them. To the sluggish and the purposeless, the happiest op-portunities avail nothing—they pass them by with indifference, seeing no meaning in them. Successful men achieve and perform, because they have the purpose to do so. They
"Scorn delights, and live laborious days."

They labor with hand and head. Difficulties ure is in grappling with and overcoming them. Difficulties are the tutors and moni tors of men, placed in their path for thei best discipline and development. Push through, then! strength will grow with re-peated effort.

Doubtless Professor Faraday had difficulties to encounter, in working his way up from the carpenter's bench to the highest rank as a scientific chemist and philosopher come, in reaching his present lofty position as one of the best of our Biblical critics; deaf from a very early age, he was for some time indebted to the poor-rates for his subsis tence, having composed his first essays "in a workhouse." And Hugh Miller, the author of "The Old Red Sandstone," had difficulties to grapple with, in the stone-quarry in Cromarty, out of which he raised him to a position of eminent honor and usefulness. And George Stephenson too, who was a trapper-boy in a conlpit, had difficulties to encounter, perhaps greater than them all: but like a true and strong man, bravely surmounted and triumvhed over them .-What!" said John Hunter, the first of English surgeons, originally a carpenter, "Is there a man whom difficulties dishearten,

Is there one who will conquer? That kind of man never fails." cultivate his own nature. No man can do this for him. No institution can do it.— Possibly a man may get another to do his work for him, but not to do his thinking for him. A man's best help is in himself-in his own heart, his own soul, his own resolute purpose. The battle can not be fought by er quoted as an instance of accidental vance himself excited by another; but he man fails in one effort? Let him try again! Let him try hard, try often, and he can not fail ultimately to succeed. No man can tell what he can do until he tries, and tries with resolution. Difficulties often fall away of themselves, before a determination to overcome them. "There is something in resolution," says Walker, in the Original, "which has an influence beyond itself, and it mar-ches on like a mighty lord among its slaves. All is prostration where it appears. When bent on good, it is almost the noblest attrious. It is only by habitual resolution, men succeed to any great extent—mere im-pulses are not sufficient."

Some are scared from the diligent practice of self-culture and self-help, because they find their progress to be slow. They are in despair, because, having planted their acorn, once. These must cultivate the virtue of patience—one of the quietest but most valuable of human virtues. They must be satisfied to do their true work, and wait the issues thereof. "How much," says Carlyle, "grows every where, if we do but wait!— Through the swamps one will shape cause-ways, force purifying drains; we will learn to thread the rocky inaccessibilities, and beaten tracks, worn smooth by mere travel-ing human feet, will form themselves. Not a difficulty but can transfigure itself into a ficulty but can transfigure itself into a triumph; not even a deformity, but if our soul have imprinted worth on it, will

grow dear to us" Let us have the honesty and the wisdom to do the duty that lies nearest us; and assuredly the first is the culture of ourselves. If we can not accomplish much, we can at least do our best. We can cultivate such powers as have been given to us. We may the one, let us bring it out and use it, not go bury it in the earth like the unworthy man in the parable. "If there be one thing on earth" said Dr. Arnold, "which is truly admirable, it is to see God's wisdom blessing an inferiority of natural powers, when they have been honestly, truly, and zealously cultivated."— Let us strike into the true path, and keep there, working on hopefully, patiently, and resolutely—not turned aside by temptation, by vain resolutions to do things that are nev er done; but do, with all our might, what the hand findeth to do; and we may safely Beneficence; for doubtless the rewards of well-doing will come in their due season.

Wellerisms .- 'Come rest in this bosom. as the turkey said to the stuffing.

'Ours is no common lot,' as the toads said when they got into a clover field. 'That's my impression,' as the die

'If you bite me I'll bite you,' as the pep-

A SINGULAR DREAM.

Some ninety years ago there flourished in was more conspicuous than that of young Mr. Archibald B., who endowed with bril-

One morning after returning from the an-nual festival, Mr. Archibald B., having retired to bed, dreamed the following dream:

He fancied that he himself was mounted on a favorite black horse that he always rode, and he was proceeding towards his own house-then a country seat embowered with trees, and situated upon a hill, now en-tirely built over, and forming part of the city—when a stranger whom the darkness of the night prevented his distinctly discerning, suddenly seized his horse's rein, saying

"You must go with me!"

"And who are you?" exclaimed the young man, with a volley of oaths, while he struggled to free himself.

"That you will see by and by," returned the other, in a tone that excited unaccountable terror in the youth, who plunging his spurs into his horse, attempted to fly but in vain. However fast the animal flew, the stranger was still beside him, till at length, in earth as he expected, he found himself still

At length a period being put to this mys-erious descent, he found breath to inquire of his companion, who was still beside him, whither they were going. "Where am I? Where are you taking me?" he exclaimed. "To hell!" replied the stranger; and immediately interminable echoes repeated the fearful sound, "to hell! to hell! to hell!"

At length a light appeared, which soon increased to a blaze; but, instead of the cries, the groans, and lamentations which the terrified traveller expected, nothing met his ear but sounds of music, mirth and jollity: and he found himself at the entrance of ty; and he found himself at the entrance of a superly building, far exceeding any he had seen constructed by human hand. Within too, what a scene! No amusement, employment, or pursuit of man on earth, but was ment, or pursuit of man on earth, but was there being carried on with a vehemence that excited his unutterable amazement.—
There the young and lovely still swam through the mazes of the giddy dance!—
There the panting steed still bore his brutal rider through the excitement of the goaded race! There, over the midnight bowl, the ntemperate still drawled out the wanton song or maudlin blasphemy! The gambler plied forever his endless game, and the slaves of mammon toiled through eternity their bitter task; whilst all the magnificence of earth paled before that which now met his view.

old acquaintances, whom he knew to be dead, and each, he observed, was pursuing the object, whatever it was, that had formerly engrossed him; when, finding himself relieved of the presence of his unwelcome conductor, he ventured to address his former friend, Mrs. D——, whom he saw sitting, as had been her wont on earth, absorbed at loo -requesting her to rest from the game, and introduce him to the pleasures of the place, which appeared to him to be very unlike what he had expected, and indeed an extremely agreeable one. But, with a cry of she answered that there was no resi agony, she answered that there was no rest in hell: that they must ever toil on at these very pleasures; and innumerable voices echoed through the interminable vaults.—
"There is no rest in hell!" whilst, throwing open their vests, each disclosed in his boso an ever burning flame. These, they said were the pleasures of hell; their choice on earth was now their inevitable doom. the midst of the horror this scene inspired his conductor turned, and, at his earnest entreaty, restored him again to earth; but, as he quitted him, he said, "Remember! in a year and a day we meet again !"

At this crisis of his dream the sleepe awoke, feverish and ill: and whether fro the effect of the dream, or of his preceding orgies, he was so unwell as to be obliged t keep his bed for several days; during which period he had time for many serious reflec tions, which terminated in a resolution to abandon the club and his licentious compan ions altogether.

He was no sooner well, however, than they flocked around him, bent on recovering so valuable a member of their society; and having wrung from him a confession of the cause of his defection, which, as may be supposed, appeared to them eminently ridiculous, they soon contrived to make him ashamed of his good resolutions. He joined them again, and resumed his former course of life; and when the annual saturnalia came round, he found himself with his glass in his hand at the table, when the president, rising to make the accustomed speech, be-gan with saying, "Gentlemen, this being leap year, it is a year and a day since our last anniversary," &c. &c. The words struck upon the young man's ear like a knell; but ashamed to expose his weakness to the jeers of his companions, he sat out the feast, plying himself with wine even more liberalv than usual, in order to drown his intru sive thoughts, till, in the gloom of a winter's morning, he mounted his horse to ride home. Some hours afterwards the horse was found, with his saddle and bridle on, quietly grazing by the road side, about half way between the city and Mr. B.'s house, whilst few yards off lay the corpse of his master.

This is a true story and no fiction; the circumstances happened as here related.—
An account of it was published at the time, but the copies were bought up by the family. Two or three, however, were preserved, and the narrative was reprinted.—Mrs. Crow's Night-side of Nature,

JOE BUNKER'S STORY.

I kinder reckon none of you ever heard of Some ninety years ago there flourished in Glasgow a club of young men, which, from the extreme profligacy of its members, and the licentiousness of their orgies, was commonly called the Hell Club. Besides their nightly or weekly meetings, they held one grand annual saturnalia, in which each one tried to excel the other in drunkenness and blasphemy; and on these occasions there was no star amongst them whose lurid light was more considered than that of young. bit of furniture, and darn my seelskin pumps if I don't buck up to her next first day; she's liant talents and a handsome person, had held out great promise in his boyhood, and raised hopes which had been completely frustrated by his subsequent reckless dissipation. new hat, a brown coat, with a new pair of check pants, and slid into them are seelskin pumps wat Joe Wax made me out of dog-skin, caze I sold him a painted cat skin for otter hide. I gess he didn'nt get much

out of me any how.

After church I got along side of Deby and ax'd her take my arm; I reckon she did a little too quick, so on we walked.—

Says, I Deby I've come to the termination of — what said she? why of getting — getting what says she? d — my pumps if I could tell her what I meant, all the time, (between you, I and uncle Sam's pump nozzle) that I'd like to get married; we walked on a little further and says I. we walked on a little further, and says I, Deby I mean to set up with you to night.—
How do you know says she. I reckon that kinder stuck me, but 1 said darn my pumps if I dont; so on we come home; her aunt Suky was gone to bed and she says Mr. Bunker sit down! well, I thought I would whilst she was getting her fixups off, but as she passed me she took the chair that was his desperate efforts to escape, the rider was behind me into her room; well feeling pretthrown: but instead of being dashed to the earth as he expected, he found himself still didnt sit plump cowallish right down on Defalling, falling—falling still, as if sinking into the bowels of the earth.

At length a period being put to this myswhen I went home with Deby I was 5 foot 6, and darn this cats back if I am 5 foot 4 now; well you see, I was always reconed a pretty slick koon for a trade so I slipped the cat into my hat: & that are cat skin brought me in a little better than eight and two pence. In come Deby, and I pulled her in-to my lap; she kind a drawed back; but you see I knew it was the nature of the animal, and so I hung on; well I reckon she sit still arter a while and I told her I had a kind of notion of having her; well you see you are too wild; that roused me up a little, and I said I guess your aunt aint much judge of goods; well then Deby tried to swoon, caze she heard the old woman coming like a streak of chalk, says she, you had better go; well I reckon I had says I so out of the window I jumpt on the ground? No, but right into the old woman's soap tub, I did by gauly; I reckon I felt kinder of nasty, I guess I ly; I reckon I leit kinder of hasty, I guess I did, I should'nt wonder if I got out in a little hurry, and streaked it home a little too quick I reckon; well bless you I lost nothing by it. I told my washer woman I should deduct ten cents, for my clothes were already soaped, and she said I might.

The next time I seed Deby, she said if ever I told about coming to see her, her brothgo any more; but that Deby is a slick gall mind I tell you; dont say any thing about it to her brother Abe, caze it might kick up a fuss. I'll write to you soon again, and tell you how Philadelphia goes as I count on going through next week, but not a word bout Deby, the cat and the soft soap. Yours &c. JOE BUNKER

POLITE CONVERSATION .- Mr. Brown-Good morning, Mrs, Smith; I hope I have the pleasure of seeing you quite-? Mrs. Smith—quite, thank you. Mr. B. And Mr. Smith, I hope he is

Mrs. S. Quite thank you.

Mr. B. And all the-? Mrs. S. Quite, thank you. Mr. B. Has your eldest boy quite recov-

red from the—? Mrs. S. Quite thank you. Mr. B. The weather is exceedingly-Mrs. S. It is indeed. Mr. B. Have you been riding out-to day

Mrs. S. No; the day was so very --Mr. B. Ah, yes-exactly, [a pause,]

Mr. B. A.—a.—a.—

Mrs. S. I beg your pardon!

Mr. B. I didn't say.—

Mrs. S. Oh! I thought you were saying.

Mrs. S. Indeed? Mr. B. Well, I mustn't detain you from

Mrs. S. Good mor'-[Exeunt severally.

We know not where we have found the following, but a more beautiful, thrilling and pathetic piece of poetry we never read: On a log

Sat a frog, Sneezing at his daughter; Tears he shed Till his eyes were red. And then jumped into the water.

activity frustrates the very design of his creation; whereas an active life is the best guardian of virtue, and the greatest preser-

He who clothes the poor, clothes his own soul. He that sweetens the cup of affliction, sweetens his own heart. He that feeds the hungry, spreads out a banquet for himself more sweet and refreshing than luxury can

A toper was lately seen trying to pick up the shadow of a swing sign; he thought he had dropped his pocket handkerchief.

"Is your watch a lever?" "Lever! yes. I have to leave her once a week at the wat maker's for repairs.'

The religion of Christ reaches and changes the heart, which no other religion does.

THE PALMETTO STANDARD

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FAMILY WORSHIP. We will not my the former days

Were better than our own—

That softer fell the dews of heaven-Through the depths of the same sky-Or that wasd'ring sephyrs touched the notes Of a glaber harmony.

For we know Jehovah's word is pledged
For the senshine and the dow—
The flowers may fade, but the breath of Spring
Shall their wasted life renew;
And the authem of patters's praise is hymn'd. Through the changing year the same, And to consiles ages the stars of night Their same shall proclaim.

But we miss, oh! we miss in the h The holy song of praise—
The sweet and solemn strain is hushed,
And we sigh for the former days.
Is the smile of heavenly love withdrawn?
Is the time of blessing o'er?
Have we no more a God in Heaven—

Not silent are our blessed dead, The struggle and the gloom is past, And the glory has begun. The heanty of the sinless land
Shines radiant on each brow,
And a song of joy and happiness
Is the song they are singing now.

Awake, ye children of them who sleep in the bed of peaceful rest, And let your roles blend again The how ye learn'd at your father's hearth The hymn of love and praise; Let us hear your song with your

The song of your early days! Oh! so sweet on the breath of the balmy air Shall the sound of such music be,
The passing angels may pause to hear
And rejoice in the melody! And soft as the evening dews that fall When no rude wind is stirred.

LETTER FROM MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

Where the worship of God is heard.

Major Jack Downing to Gov. Louis Kossuth. DOWNINGVILLE, AWAY DOWN EAST,) In the State of Mains, Dec. 22, 1851. DEAR GOVERNOR:-I hope you wont feel use I haint writ to you afore.alighted because I haint writ to you afore.— The truth is, I haven't had no time. I've time, day and night, reading your speeches and the duins of the meetings in New Yerk and England. We begun a week or two be-fore you got to York, and have been at it ever since. We commonly get up and go at it before breakfast, and take turns reading, and keep it up till bed time; that is, till nine evenin: for that's the time we o'clock in the evenin; for that's the time we Downingville folks go to bed. So I hope you wont feel alighted because I haven't found time to write to you afore now, and I hope you havn't felt lonesome since you've been in York. I see you are on the way to Philadelphy, and Baltimore, and Washington, and if you should feel lonesome in them greater liking to you than any body else since I lost my dear old friend Gineral Jackson. May be it is because you are so much like the sound of the to feel quite a liking for President

make out to chose any President at all next ing next summer with the old oxen, as

Whig party, and the old Democrat party, and the Wooly-head Whigs, and the Silver-gray Whigs, and the Hunker Democrats, and the Baraburner Democrats and the Sec and the Barburner Democrats, and the Seward party, and the Union-Safety-Committee party, and the Liberty party, and the regular Free Soll party, and the regular Vote-yourself-a-farm party, and the old Abolition party, and the old Secession party, (which appound the old Secession party, the second of the second of the old Secession party, (which appound the old Secession party, the second of the old Secession party of the old Sec olition party, and the old Secession party, (which sprouted up out of the old Nullifi-cation party that I and old Hickory killed off,) and the Co-operation Secessionists, and the out and out go-alone Secessionists; and hand, and tell him he shan't meddle no how; now there's two new parties added that aint and if we do, you think he'll mind us. May hardly three weeks old yet—the Intervention party and the Non-intervention party; and I believe these are divided again into the party for Intervention without war, and the par-

for Intervention, war or no war.

It was lucky you took a stand and put our foot down when you first got to New any of our parties in this country, for if you had once fairly got mixed with 'em, you had once fairly got mixed with 'em, you would a found yourself in such a snarl that I am afraid you would wish yourself back to Turkey again before you would ever get out of it. But it's lucky on another account that you haven't mixed up with any of our twen-ty parties. For now you are the only man suntry that can get their votes. As and said nothin again none of 'cm, turn round and vote for you, l only say the word they'll do it, the chance; for that seems to be they can get handsomely out and glas of the chance; we the only way they can get handsomely out of the ever leating snarl they've got into all over the country. You needn't be afraid over the country in the way agin your being little ere's any thing in the way agin your being esident. To be sure, there is some little rules laid down about it in our constitution, out that can all be managed well enough it only wants somebody to take the responsibility. Folks can't always go accordin to the constitution when they get into a bad go by. See how President Bonaparte has jest got out of his snarl; the constitution didn't stand in his way a bit; he jest sot up a new principle and fit it out. And you see he's come out all straight, and now can wind his varn anywhere to suit himself.

I don't see nothin in the way to preven your getting in to be President if you've a mind to. You haven't mixed up with no party, so you would'nt have to fight agin no party, and it's pretty likely no party would'nt fight agin you. But there's another thingmakes it more sure than all that. You know this is a free country, and all the of-fices belongs to everybody, and them that can make the best and the most stump speeches commonly gets in. Now I know we have nt got any body in this country from Maine to Texas, nor from Dan to Beer She bas that can hold a candle to you in that kind o' business. Of course when I say this I mean the old bible Dan and Beer Sheba; there is another Dan in this country, that if you should happen to run a-foul of I don't know but the case might be different.

Now it seems to me you better go in for the Presidency instead of going back to Hun-gary; a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush any how; and this country is fairly under your thumb now, but Hungary is still under the paw of the Russian Bear. So that gary now, although they don't deny but what you was once. I wish them papers had betmanners; they might jest as well say and I have been hard to work all the day and night, reading your speeches.

The day and night, reading your speeches. your Governor belongs to you, and nobody hasn't any right to take it away from us any more than he has to upset a nation. Because it's a principle, and founded in everlasting justice; therefore it is not only the law of this country, but it is the true and just law of nations; and our Government and our country not only ought to respect it them-

selves, but to make others respect it. Well, now, dear Governor, if you shouldn' think it best to accept my offer about the Presidency, and should rather go back and run your chance in Hungary, the next question is to see what can be done for you on places, jest turn about and come down here to Downingville, and we'll try to cheer you in pand make you feel at home. I say this because I have took a great liking to you, and I always mean what I say. I've took a great liking to you, and I always mean what I say. I've took a great liking to you then any body clearly and sell have already proved that you have that right, and sell have it as look as you have that right, and sell have it as look as you have that right,

son. May be it is because you are so much like him. Fact, in some things it seems to me you're jest like him. Old Hickory was the man what "took the responsibility" when he wanted to do anything; and I see you are jest so; you aint afraid to take the responsibility, and what's better at lile was and will stand to it, all weathers. Hungary fit it out like a man, and ought to he for forever, I hope. In the next place you want us to say that Hungary got her independence of Austria fairly, and ought to have it. Agreed to that, too. We say it, and will stand to it, all weathers. Hungary fit it out like a man, and ought to he fore forever, I hope. In the next place you want us to say that Hungary got her independence of Austria fairly, and ought to have it. Agreed to that, too. We say it, and will stand to it, all weathers. sponsibility; and what's better still, you and ought to be free forever and a thousand are trying to encourage other folks to take years afterwards. And the traitor Georgey the responsibility tu. Old Hickory was a great hand to make principles, and then fight em through. And there agin I think you are a good deal like him. And, by the way, the state of and scratch anybody again, nor interfered in the state of fere in other folks' domestic affairs.

In the next place, you say you want "some-Bonaparte of France, for I see he's took the lity at last, and been makin printhing else," which, as near as I can find out thing of 'em through.

by the papers, means money-matters, and food and raiment and clothes, and a few guns, and it's well there is, for it's pretty likely and the like of that, because you are going there'll be a use for 'em before another year back to have another tussle with Austri and And then another thing which makes Russia. Agreed to that, too. You shall me think you are so much like Old Hicko-ry is the hooraws. Why, it seems to me I we'll fill it, if it is a dozen times a day. I t next summer, and you might get the tears come, I tell ye. Cousin Nabby in to be President jest as easy as a cat could said she would knit stockings all the winter, ick her ear—and a President you know is and send 'em over for your sogers, so the sigher than a Governor. Hadn't you better shouldn't have to go barefoot as ours did in take it? I know you can get it if you'll on-the Revolution. Aunt Keziah said, them two great cheeses, that she was going to buy have been so broke to pieces and mixed a silk gown with, she would sell for money lately that nobody could tell who to oon for President; and we've been a Uncle Joshua said he would sell his three good deal worried for fear we shouldn't year old steer, for he could do his plough And I sint sure but what you've the money to you. Cousin Sargent Joel sot

he sot thinking a minute longer, and he jumpmyself." So you see, dear Governor, there isn't much danger but what you'll get "something else."

In the next place, when you come to the scratch, you want our Government and this whole nation to hold the Russian Bear back and not let him meddle, while Hungary and Austri has has a fair tussle. And you be he would, and may be he wouldn't; and if he wouldn't, what then? Then you want us to go right at him, and fight him down, and make him mind, because it's right and just; and now we've got to be a great and powerful nation, it is our duty to look round and take care of the world, and make folks

do right every where. Well now, dear Governor, as to that, l don't know but we ought to stop and think about it a little. In the first place, we have a rule here that "all just government derives it powers from the consent of the gov-So, if we've got to look round and govern the world, hadn't we ought to get the world's consent first? And, as you want us to take hold of Russia first, I spose she is the first one we ought to ask consent of. And if the Russian will consent that we shall hold him back, we'll hold him back and run the risk of it.

And in the next place, dear Governor, it might be very well for us to take care of world, and carry out the laws of nations, and make every body do right every where, if there wasn't no danger of our getting more than our hands full. But only look at it. Suppose when Hungary begins her tussle the Russian should show his teeth and grab hold of her. Then suppose Poland should start up and want to be free—and she has as bloody a right to be free as any nation in the world—then we must send an army to take care of Poland, for the Russians would fight most awfully there. And there's France too. You say "the Government of France is on the side of the oppressors, and the nation of France is one of the oppress-ed nations." Then, of course, it will be our next duty to send an army and put down the Government of France, and let the na tion go free. And then, besides the East Indies, and China and Circassia, and lots of other places that the geography tells about, there's a good many things that we should have to look after nearer home. When Fillibusters go to upset Cuba, we must send our ships and armies to take care of that, And, then, in Mexico and South America there's troubles all the time going on, that would take about half a dozen of our ar-

mies to keep matters straight there. Now, don't you think, dear Governo there might be a leetle danger of our getting our hands full? But, come what may, dear Governer, I shall remain your friend

From the Illustrated Family Friend

THE WITCH-MANIA IN SCOTLAND.

In 1718, the remote county of Caithing where the delusion remained in all its pris under the paw of the Russian Bear. So that although you are the Governor of Hungary, it's likely enough there would be a pesky hard scratch before you could govern it, it you went back. But I see some of the papers say that you aint Governor of Hungary now, although they don't deny but what gary now, although they don't deny but what gary now, although they don't deny but what as the scene of their catterwaulings. He tine vigor for years after it had ceased elsepuzzled his brains for a long time to know that I aint Major now, because I aint all the jestered; at last he came to the sage conclusion that I is tormentors were no cats, but ment of sogers. No, no, that wont do; it's nonsense, and impudence tu. The rule in his opinion he was supported by his maid-servant, who swore a round oath that I is tormentors were no cats, but with some on the laborer engaged in his toil; but his second plat you descend in the plat, from darkness and position.) From the second plat you descend in the plat, from darkness and position.) From the second plat you descend in the plat, from darkness and position.) From the second plat you descend in the plat, from darkness and position.) From the second plat you descend in the plat, from darkness and position.) From the second plat you descend in the plat, from darkness and position.) that she had often heard the aforesaid cats talking together in human voices. The next talking together in human voices. The next time the unlucky tabbies assembled in his back-yard, the valiant carpenter was on the back-yard, the valiant carpenter was on the and a broad-sword, he rushed out among them; one of them he wounded in the back. a second in the hip, and the leg of a third he maimed with his axe; but he could not capture any of them. A few days afterward, two old women of the parish died, and it was said that, when their bodies were laid out, there appeared upon the back of one the mark recent wound, and a similar scar upon the hip of the other. The carpenter and his maid were convinced that they were the very cats, and the whole country repeated the same stery. Every one was upon the lookout for proofs corroborative; a very remarkable one was soon discovered. Nanny Gilbert, a wretched old creature of upward of seventy years of age, was found in bed with her leg broken; as she was ugly enough for a witch, it was asserted that she, also, was one of the cats that had fared so ill at the hands of the carpenter. The latter, when informed of the popular suspicion, asserted that he distinctly remembered to have struck one of the cats a blow with the back of his broad-sword, which ought to have broken her leg. Nanny was immediately dragged from her bed, and thrown into prison. Before she was put to the torture, she explained, in a very natural and intelligible manner, how she had broken her limb; but this account did not give satisfaction; the professional persuasions of the torturer made her tell a different tale, and she confessed that she was indeed a witch, and had been wounded by Montgomery on the night stated-that the two old women recentdeceased were witches also, besides about a score of others whom she named. The poor creature suffered so much by the remoal from her own home, and the tortures inflicted upon her, that she died the next day in prison. Happily for the persons she had named in her confession, Dundas of Arniston, ry is the horaws. Why, it seems to me I can hear 'em all the way from York to Downingville; and it carries me right back to in a thousand little streams and some pretty wrote to the Sheriff-depute, one Captain Ross old times, when the whole country was ringing with "hooraw for Jackson."

I think, dear Governor, you better stop
here till next summer, and not go back to
Hungary. We shall have to make a new vinced of the utter folly of the whole case that he quashed all further proceedings.

We find this same Sheriff-depute of Caithness very active four years afterward in another witchcraft. In spite of the warning he had received, that all such cases were to Le tried in the future by the superior courts, he condemned to death an old woman a Dornoch, upon the charge of bewitching the cows and pigs of her neighbors. This poor creature was insane, and actually laughed and summer. And I sint sure but what you've got have jest in the nick of time to get us in a deep study; at last says he, "I don't in a deep study; at last says he, "I don't know as I have got anything to send but that little piece of remonstrance," and he pointed to his old rifle that hung up against the wall; says he, "I'll send that over to New York. We've got about twenty parties in this country now; there's the old comes growling round again." And then shod her, and send clapped her hands at sight of "the bonnie fire" that was to consume her. She had a daughter, who was lame in both of her hands at sight of "the bonnie fire" that was to consume her. She had a daughter, who was lame in both of her hands at sight of "the bonnie fire" that was to consume her. She had a daughter, who was lame in both of her hands at sight of "the bonnie fire" that was to consume her. She had a gainst her was, that she had used this daughter, who was lame in both of her hands at sight of "the bonnie fire" that was to consume her. She had a daughter, who was lame in both of her hands at sight of "the bonnie fire" that was to consume her. She had a daughter, who was lame in both of her hands at sight of "the bonnie fire" that was to consume her. She had a daughter, who was lame in both of her hands at sight of "the bonnie fire" that was to consume her. She had a daughter, who was lame in both of her hands at sight of "the bonnie fire" that was to consume her. She had a daughter, who was lame in both of her hands at the was to consume her. She had a daughter, who was lame in both of her hands at the was to consume her. She had a daughter, who was lame in both of her hands at the was to consume her. She had a daughter, who was lame in both of her hands at the was to consume her.

This was the last execution that took place ed up and smit his fists together, and says he, "no, I won't send it, *Pll go and carry it* were repealed in 1736, and, as in England, whipping, the pillory, or imprisonment, were declared the future punishments for all pre tenders to magic or witchcraft.

Still, for many years after this, the superst tion lingered both in England and Scotland and in some districts is far from being extinct even at this day. But before we proceed to trace it any further than to its legal extinction, we have yet to see the frightful havoc it made in continental Europe from the com-mencement of the seventeenth to the middle of the eighteenth century. France, Germany, and Switzerland were the countries which suffered most from the epidemic. The number of victims in these countries during the sixteenth century has already been menioned; but, at the early part of the seventeenth, the numbers are so great, especially in Germany, that were they not to be found in the official records of the tribunals, it would be almost impossible to believe that mankind could ever have been so maddened and deluded. To use the words of the learned and indefatigable Horst, "the world seemed to be like a large madhouse for witches and devils to play their antics in." Satan was believed to be at everybody's call, to raise the whirl wind, draw down the lightning, blight the productions of the earth, or destroy the health and paralyze the limbs of man. This belief, so insulting to the majesty and beneficence of the Creator, was shared by the most pious ministers of religion. Those who in their morning and evening prayers acknowledge the one true God, and praised him for the blessings of the seed time and the harvest were convinced that frail humanity could enter into a compact with the spirits of hell to subvert his laws and thwart all his merciful in entions. Successive popes, from Innocent Eighth downward, promulgated this degrad-ing doctrine, which spread so rapidly that society seemed to be divided into two great factions the bewitching and the bewitched.

NAMMOTH CAVE IN CALIFORNIA.

California is not remarkable for its varied and rich productions only. Great natural wonders are being discovered every day. We heard lately of some one who had come across a cataract more stupendous than Niagara, and ow we hear of a cavern to match. Our latest California papers say that in the county of Calaveras, there exists an immense cavern under solid stone, which has been called by the miners of that district, for some time, Solomon's Hole. A mining claim has been located at the spot, the cave having been explored to the depth of three or four hundred The cavern is situated on Wadie's Creek, one of the tributaries of Cooti Creek, and is six miles distant from Carcon's Hill. Mr. J. B. Trask, who is now engaged in tour of scientific observation and geological survey of the State, thus writes of the locality.

His correspondence appears in the Sacramente The interest of this locality is much mor than that of a mining point, from some cir-cumstances associated with it. I will describe, as nearly as I can, the general appearnce of the cavern, more for the purpose of doing away an idea now prevalent of its forturies since by Mexicans or Spaniards. It is situated in limestone, and the descent is from the side of a hill, on the west side of the creek. The entrance is 3 feet in diameter, and the des cent vertical for about thirty feet. At this point a mass of limestone rock forms a platform some six or eight feet in length; the next descent is to the right of the plat some five feet,

is seventy feet.

This point, from its form, is called the Liberty Cap; it is of a stalactite formation, and 15 feet high, being composed of four or five of these, apparently cemented together, and resting, as you see, on a table jetting from the man ledge with circular stalactite hang-ing pendent from its sides; the other lights on the left were placed for a better view of the interior and sides. From the cap the descent is near 100 feet, and you gain your first footing, some 30 feet in the dark space in front, nearly opposite the two figures in the centre

and on an inclined plane of 35 degrees. The shape of the first chamber is that of ishop's mitre; the space between fire on the ight, to the narrowest point on the left, in a line of the two figures in the centre, is 50 feet. and it expands to a width of 300 feet in diameer, covered with drapal curtains of stalactites A large mound occupies the centre of this

room, 50 feet in height, and 70 feet in diameter; composed of loose stones and earth, that was washed in from the top, and contains gold. Behind the figure sitting by the fire, on the right, you will notice a triangular space, in distance 46 feet in the scale. the aperture to the first chamber, below and directly under the first--it cannot be shown in the plate. The vertical depth of this room s 100 feet, and is composed of the fragment of the rock forming the cavern; in this chamber the most interesting feature of the whole presents itself, which was the appearance of portions of a human skeleton. flat rock, on one side of this room, lay a por tion of the skull : the skull was not entire, the entire base was wanting; all that remained was the os frontis, the parietal bones, and

part of the occiput. One of the company, Mr. Phillips, attempt ed to pick it up, in doing which it crumble and fell to pieces. No vestige is as yet found of these remains; the opening of the cave next season will probably develope them. I will not attempt to speculate on these renains, or the age in which they may have been deposited, but the situation or peculiari ties attendant, to say the least, is strong pre

sumption of high antiquity.

This cave is now explored to the depth of 150 feet, but as yet the bottom is not found. I'wo other apertures of greater depth are still known to exist, below those named, and unil more efficient means are used, they must remain unknown; but the company, who have now located it, are determined to find

Creasote. -- Persons cannot be too cautio how they use this dangerous liquid. The Wil-liamsport (Maryland) Sentinel gives the follow-ing account of a recent case in that town: "A ntleman purchased creosote of one of ou druggist, and after applying a portion to the tooth, he rubbed a small quantity on the gums and cheek of one side of his face. Shortly after, the muscles on that side commenced to con-tract, and refused to close. More than a week elapsed, yet the disfiguration still conting The safest plan is not to use creosote.

DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE.

Regard for a moment the condition of the savage in that intercourse with his fellows, where sensual indulgences and rude exultation in the slaughter of his enemies, constitute the chief of that happiness which their society affords. Think of the aged and infirm parent falling under the parricidal hand, because forsooth his limbs are no longer active in the chase, his arm no longer nerved to deal the

deadly blow to an insulting adversary.

Think of the sick and afflicted, deserted in their last moments, and left to expire without the hand of friendship to close the dying eye. Think of woman, formed to soothe, to polish and refine our ruder natures, doomed to a degrading servitude, and thought worthy only to minister to the passions of their haughty lords. From this rude society turn to civilized life. Benevolence spreads her arms to embrace the human race. Sympathy awakes at the notes of wo. Charity forgets not her work of love, but visits the habitation of poverty and wretchedness, and with a generous hand, relieves want, and soothes the of adversity. Filial piety softens the pillow of declining age. Whilst friendship and affec tion wait upon the couch of sickness forgetful of fatigue, contagion and death. In scenes o health and prosperity, peace and joy reign-mutual confidence and endearment charac terize domestic life-rational enjoyment marks the social, nurturing feelings which strengthen the bonds imposed upon mankind by mutu al wants and mutual dependence. Lovely woman holds her just ascendancy—shines alike in every relation of life—a voluntary homage paid to her charms—her smile encouaging to virtuous enterprize and noble achievement—her frown chilling the ardor of even hardy insolence and impious daring. Does this contrast result from difference in mental cultivation? History presents it as the primary cause.--Southern Literary Messenger.

The Great Object of Life .- The true cul tivation of a human being consists in the development of great moral ideas; that is, the ideas of good, of duty, of right, of justice, of love, of self-sacrifice, of moral perfection as manifested in Christ, of happiness and im mortality, of heaven. The elements or germs of these ideas, belong to every soul, constitute its essence, and are intended for endless expansion. These are the chief distinctions of our nature; they constitute our hu manity. To unfold these is the great work of our being. The light in which these ideas rise in the mind, the love which they awaken and the force of the will with which they are brought to sway the outward and the inward life-here, and here only are the measures.of human cultivation. These views show us that the highest culture is within the reach of the poor. It is not knowledge poured on us from abroad, but the development of the elementary principles of the soul itself, which constitutes the true growth of human beings Undoudtedly, knowledge from abroad is essential to the awakening of these principles. But that which conduces most to this end is offered alike to rich and to poor. Society and experience, nature and revelation. our chief moral and religious teachers, and the great quickeners of the soul, do not open their schools to a few favorites, do not initiate merly having been worked for gold, some cen- a small caste into their mysteries, but are or-

Industry .- Every young man should re-member that the world always has and always will honor industry. The vulgar and useless idler whose energies of mind and body are rusting for want of exercise, the misthat hearty self-respect which is above all price. Toil on, then, young men and young vomen. Be diligent in business. Impro the heart and the mind, and you will find "the well spring of enjoyment in your own souls," and secu: e the confidence and respect of all those whose respect is worth an effort to obtain.

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

CHESTER, S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1852.

Congressional Documents.

We are under obligations to Hon. DAN-TEL WALLACE, and Hon S. A. Douglas, for

An error appeared last week in the adrertisement of Mr. SAMUEL NEELY, relative to the sale of an unsound negro at the risk of former owner. The name was improperly printed DAVID NEELY. The advertisement appears in to-day's paper properly corrected.

On our first page will be found a very nteresting article on the "Progress of Invention in Fire-Arms," for which we are indebted to the International. The article " How Men Rise in the World" is well worthy the attention of the young.

The "Letter from Major Jack Downing" to Kossuth, will amply repay perusal. In his own peculiar way, he teaches a few wholesome

Our "Farmer's Department" will be found well stored with seasonable articles, to which we direct the attention of all those who are interested in farming operations.

To Advertisers.

We direct the attention of persons advertising in this paper, to the Rates as published in On advertisements continued longer than

three months, we have reduced the rates to 25 cents, per square, for each insertion over that

Daring Robbery.

On Saturday might last the store of Messrs. BENNETT & DAVEGA, at Blackstocks in this District, was entered, and goods to the amount of some \$500 taken therefrom. Suspicion was very soon fixed upon some negroes who, upon being arrested, disclosed the circumstances of the robbery, implicating some two or three white persons as the abettors. A warrant for their arrest was issued, and we understand the officers succeeded in apprehending them in Rich land District. We have not heard whether any portion of the goods have been recovered.

Auction Sale of Goods.

We direct attention to the advertise J. J. McLure, Esq., assignee of Robert GARTT, who proposes to sell at auction, on the 9th Feb. ruary next, a large and varied assortment of

The correspondence between our Minis ter at Paris, and Mr. Webster, relative to the French Revolution, has been published. Mr. Webster directs Mr. Rives to acknowledge the new form of Government as soon as it shall have been ratified by the people of France, but expresses his regret at the overthrow of the Republican Constitution. Mr. Webster also approves of the course adopted by Mr. Rives in awaiting the action of the people before ac knowleding the new regime.

Telegraphic Items.

We are indebted to the daily papers of Co umbia for the following interesting items of telegraphic intelligence:

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26, 7 o'clock. The trial of the celebrated Forrest Divorce ase has terminated, resulting in a verdict against Forrest. He was found guilty of Adultery; his wife was found innocent. Three thousand dollars annually were awarded as alimony. There is great excitement in consequence, but the verdict seems to have given very general satisfaction. The argument on notion for new trial commences to-morrow.

In the Senate of the United States, to-day, the Hon. John P. Hale of New Hampshire, pre sented a petition for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

In the House of Representatives, the discus sion of the Mexican Indemnity Bill was re-

The Brig, Samuel Baker, from Charlesto with cargo of cotton, lemons, and grapes, was burnt in the Chesapeake Bay about sixty miles from Baltimore, on Thursday last. There was an insurance of eight thousand dollars. In Boston and New York, the cotton mark

is unsettled. Dealers are awaiting letters.

Phrenology in a Fix.-We copy the follow-

from the South Alabamian: It appears that our friend, Dr. Trotter, has not been received with such favor in Dallas as he has in some other counties of Alabama.

We are informed that on his proceeding to lecture in Warrenton, Dallas county, some of the citizens of that place handled him rather the citizens of that place handled him rather roughly, riding him on a rail to the outside of the town and forcing him to lecture to them, with a pine stump for his platform, declaring themselves to be rowdies, and assuring him that he was not capable of lecturing to any more respectable audience. When he got through his lecture, they carried him to the public square, and there made a bonfire of his books and pamphlets, and told him that if he did not leave in fifteen minutes from that time he should share the same fate.

Arctic Phenomena.

Dr. Kane, Surgeon of the Grinnell Arctic Ex-edition. in search of Sir John Franklin, has een delivering a series of lectures at Washington, on topics connected with the expedition and its results. In his third lecture he described some of the Polar phenomena.—One of these

Was
THE POLAR CIRCLE.—This with its gradua and insidious approach, was graphically depicted. At the appalling temperatures of 40 degrees and 50 deg. or 70 deg. to 80 deg. below the freezing point,—cold became as sensible in its effects as heat indeed, between the postive effects are not provided in the contract of the postive effects as heat indeed, between the postive effects are not provided in the contract of the provided in the contract of the provided in the provided effects as neat: indeed, between the positive effects of the very high and the negative of the very low scale, it was impossible to distinguish any sensation. Upon going out into the open air the face became incrusted with an icy rind, and the lips were glued together by the cementing aid of the beard and moustache. The trigger of a gun blistered the finger, and a inck. ing aid of the beard and moustache. The trig-ger of a gun blistered the finger, and a jack-knife in the pantaloons pocket caused you to jump as with a sudden scald.

During the long darkness, when they at-tempted to beguile the winter hours with theat-

pantomimic flat-iron as though receiving a sud-den burn. Indeed, next day a row of blisters had given evidence of the truth that, in temper

ature as in every thing else, extremes meet.

THE POLAR STAR.—With the cold came darkness. The long night stole gradually upon ou voyages, and at last the clear heavens show out perpetually with unchanging stars. The pole star was so nearly overhead, as to appear in the absolute zenith, and around it the "great the absolute zenth, and around it the "great vault of heaven revolved with perpetual twin-kle." At last, however, the night passed away, and, almost by an immediate transition, day came upon them. Dr. Kane said this short period of alternation, giving them as it did the fa miliar day and night of home, was full of pain

At this time many peculiar phenomena wer noticed. Among these stood prominently the PARASELINE AND LUNAR HALOS.—The moor was observed surrounded by two concentric cir cles, each intersected by luminous bands passing through her disc. Dr. Kane has seen at one

time six imitative moons, aping, though feebly, the great satellite.

The Aurora.—This was not the display, either of color or illumination, or movement which is seen in more southern latitudes. Dr. Kane mentioned that he had observed the aurora arcs directly overhead, nearly coincident with the magnetic meridian. They were then north of the magnetic pole of our earth and the south polar direction was read by the compass as north. In other words, their magnetic variations are to the compass to the compass as north.

ation was 180 degrees.

PARHELIA.—With the daylight came the parhelia, or mock suns. These, like the para linæ, or mock moons, were full of variety. T lecturer very properly observed that it was a sort of profanation to attempt to describe a sky with rainbows and glittering with in

REFRACTION.—Last of these most interesting REFRACTION.—Last of these most interesting displays came "refraction; that form of it so well known to us under the name of "mirage." The marvels of this wonderful illusion, although sustained by the united experience of all Arctic voyagers, surpass the conceptions of the reality. Saracenic cities glittered in the "purples of the low sun light;" ocean steamers fumed in the vibrating distance. All these were described with poetic yet truthful force of detail.

An Important Caution to Boys .- The Hon Journal, in condemning the tobacco-using pro-pensity so strong of late among boys, mentions the following fact:

"A few weeks ago, a youth of sixteen arrived in this city to prosecute his studies with a view to professional life. He came from a disview to professional life. He came from a dis-tant State, and was to remain here for some years. A week or two after his arrival, he was seized with a paralysis in both legs, which ad-vanced upward till nearly the lower half of his body was benumbed and apparently lifeless.—
The most distinguished physicians in New York
attended the case, but no relief being afforded,
the unfortunate young man has been taken on
his way home, and there is but little hope of his the physician to be tobacco-chewing; a habit which he early acquired, and persisted in to the time of his attack."

The Boston Traveller says that the medical world seems to be greatly interested at the present time, on account of a discovery in surpresent time, on account of a discovery in sur-gery by Dr. George Heaton, of that city, who, after years of perseverance, has at length suc-ceeded in producing a radical cure of hernia, (rupture,) a complaint which has herectofore baffled the skill of the scientific medical world.

What Advertising Does.—The Fayetteville Observer states that at the sale of the estate of the late Hon. Richard Hines, in Edgeombe county, N. C., last week, negro men sold at from \$1,000 to \$1,500; none at less than \$1,000 to \$800. These, says the Observer, are the highest sales we have heard of yet, and were probably owing to the crowd collected by the large number to be sold (193,) and the extensive notice given by advertising.

An English court has decided that a landlord cannot force a tenant to remain in a house, too much infested by bed bugs. How many bed bugs the law allows in a house is yet undecided.

TEXAS IMMIGRANTS .- The Red River papers Texas Immigrants.—The Red River papers teem with accounts of the rapid emigration into Texas. For weeks past, the roads have been crowded with emigrants. The Caddo Gazette says that they are passing through Shreveport by thousands—pouring a tide of population into Texas in unprecedented numbers. Most of them possess large numbers of slaves and other evidences of wealth.

Keep Moving.—Miserable is the man who slumbers on in idleness! Miserable the workman who sleeps before the hour of rest, or who sits down in the shadow, while his daties to perform and functions to exercise function, which are ever enlarging and extending, in proportion to the growth of our moral and mental station. Man is born to work and he must work while it is day. Have I not, said a great worker, all 'eternity to rest

Editar's Cable.

The Carpet Bag. change list this very spicy and interesting paper. It is printed with more than ordinary neatness, in quarto form, suitable for binding, and very handsomely illustrated. It is richly stored with articles of genuine humor, and there is no paper we can more confidently recommend to those who are partial to the exercise of laughing. Published by Wilder, Pickard & Co., Boston, at \$2 per annum.

The Lantern.

This paper is in imitation of the famous London." Punch"; and is by far the best thing of the kind yet attempted in this country. The engravings are well conceived and well executed, and there is withal a genuineness in its wit and humor which must insure its success .--Such a publication is much needed in this country.-There are follies incident to American society which can only be cured by ridicule. In this way only can we successfully treat such epidemics, as Bloomerism, Cow-shoot-ism, and the many types of Toadyism which occasionally seize the public mind. The "Lantern" has an admirable purpose to subserve-" to shoot folly as it flies"--and we wish it unbounded success. Address "Lantern Office," 149 Fulton St., New York-\$3 per annum in advance.

The Georgia Home Gazette.

We are pleased to find springing up in the South such publications as are calculated to supply that necessity which has hitherto driven such immense patronage to Northern literary papers. The Georgia Home Gazette is one of this class, and in the interesting character of its contents and the neatness of its typographical arrangement and execution, it will compare favorably with any similar publication in the Union. Published by Rob't. A. Whyte, Augusta Geo., at \$2 per annum

" Household Words."

Are our readers aware that this most admirable weekly journal, conducted by CHARLES DICKENS, is reprinted in this country ? Such is the fact -a number of the reprint is before us. It is in pamphlet form and beautifully printed. The admirers of that very popular writer must highly appreciate the "Household Words."—It is indeed a most pleasant miscellany, written in language of peculiar beauty and imparting instruction and entertainment in a manner the most captivating. Published by Angell, Engel & Hewitt, No. 1 Spruce st., New York, at

\$2,50 per annum.

Acknowledgments. Payments have been received since the 12th inst, from the following subscribers to the "PAL-METTO STANDARD," and credits entered in full

to the times stated: Robert McNinch.... Chester to July '52 J. D. Simril......to Jan'y '52 Stephen Keenan...... to Jan'y '53 J. T. McAfee to Jany '53 J. A. Bradley...... * to Jan'y '53 Jno. Geo. Bell...... "..... to July '52 Hugh Ross to Jan'y '53 Henry Hardin...... to Jan'y '53 Hugh White...... "..... to Jan'y '53 Mrs. N. Mobley......to Jan'y '52 L. A. Beckham, Lewisville, S. C....to Jan'y '53 J. A. Thomas...... to Jan'y '53 James Lee...... "..... to Jan'y '53 Rev. J. Newlan "..... to Jan'y '53 Dr. W. J. Hicklin...... to April '52 Dr. J. A. Walker to Jan'y '53 Osmon Yongue, Blackstocks, S. C. . to Jan'y '52 James Yongue....... "..... to Jan'y '53 Daniel Wise, Baton Rouge, S. C. . to Jan'y '53 John Davis, Esq.,..... d April '52 C. J. Kee, Nation Ford, S. C..... to Jan'y '52 William Wylie, Brattonsville, S. C. to Jan'y '53 William Smith, Torbit's Store, S.C. to Jan'y '53 Massey Terrell, Beckhamville, S.C. to Mar. '52 A. E. Carroll, Yorkville, S. C....to Feb. '52 Dr. A. Q. Bradley, Ala., (J. A. B.). . to Jan'y '53 Jno Marlin, Tenn., (J. M., Sr.)... to Feb. '53 C. D. MELTON, Proprietor.

MARRIED

On Tuesday, 23d ult., by Rev. A. W. Miller, Mr. J. HENRY HARRISON, (of Alabama,) and Miss MARY JANE JOHNSON of Chester District. On Wednesday merning, the 14th inst., by Rev. D. J. Auld, WILLIAM MOORE Esq., and Miss Jane M'CREIGHT, of this District. On Tuesday, the 13th inst., by Rev. John

Newlan, Mr. WIELIAM BOYD and Miss MELINDA Curp,-all of this District. On Thursday, 22d inst., by Rev. John Newan, Mr. ELLIAH JOR DAN and Miss MARY BRAD-

LEY, -all of this District. Bureaus.

FEW Mahogany Bureaus with Marble Slabs. For sale by JOHN McKEE.

receiver shed a halo of fight and honour and the name of the inventor. Before some bestowed this simple gift upon the mithing the morifice of life in the collicries was real in the artesses. The annals of Britishing abound in learn-thrilling tales of death deschation, more terrible by far than the first half fire-damp began to accumulate, the deep shafts of the mines, in that fire-damp began to accumulate, the state of the mines, in the deep shafts of the mines, in that fire-damp began to accumulate, the state of the shafts to destruction was intended and total shandoment of the pit. It is the day, there are thousands of mon, in the shadow of the earth, a thousand feet was abound a partial surface, in caverage where no me of genial sunshine has ever penetrated, we so sound of birds and Nature's varied in over groots the ear. There they toil.

The Lories Departs gives the following interesting information concerning that people whose recent unspecesful struggles for independence, have arranted the eyes of the world:

"Towards the end of the ninth century (889,) the Magyars, until then unknown in Europe, were forced to leave their primitive home in Jugric, on the eastern side of the Ural river, and in the neighbourhood of the Caspian lake. As a nomadic nation, they had with them their families, horses, and eattle, wandering along the hants of the Volga and Don rivers, and then along the northern coast of the Black Sea, from one pasture to the other, till they at last directed their attention towards the fertile countries skirting the Danube. They were the ruled by seven chieftains or dukes, and the bold warriors, though armed only rith hows and arrows. Soon after they had mutered Pantonia, they conquered it, and made incursions into Italy, and especially Germany. Here they were called Huns. Since that time, the man Hungary (applied to the Magyara and their country) have come into general sec.

chair edited and treatly good" family mass.

Chesp and good," has a very attractive for most seen, but the forms are hardly stille; for, is also as every case, what is ied in reduction of price, is, somewhere, in quality. To make an article really it, there must be good material and good knameh; such these always command a price. This is as true in regard to never as sufficient and good knameh; such these always command a price. This is as true in regard to never as sufficient, the tit is therefore as implies to make really good newspaper at a y low price, as it is to make good furniture, are must, in the nature of things, be poor sorial and the absence of superior talent, for he of these economists fair proces.

It all instances of doubtful economy praced by very many persons, we think that the at unprostable which leads to the choice of major for family reading, because if offeri its to public favour on the mere claim of any compared to the moral and intellectual libeing of a whole family! Here, if any-sore, as would think that quality should be a first consideration; for cheapness may ove the most fatal economy."

oing Machine.—We dropped in the other pon an establishment in this city where a g machine is employed in the manufac-of beets and shoes. The modus operandi shained in the following extract from the

f the needle—under this bench is simall also containing a thread. The machineis also containing a thread. The machine-propelled by the foot acting on a treadle rise by a movement of the foot the needle read through the cloth down past the level shouth, the latter by a corresponding and of the machinery plies past the needle hundred, which loop has enclosed the contained of the shuttle in a firm embrace through the contained of the performance investory residing forming a regular and

d that in Connecticut there are fift-ittle machines is one shirt manufacto

Gaild a Paper.—A child beginning the comes delighted with a newspaper, be reads the names of things which are the company of t the with advancement. The mother of the beats, and having immediate charge of children, should be treated. And mind councied, because the ills of life and is any emergency. Children amused the safety are of course more considered and the maily governed. How many to the have not spent twenty dollars for the amilies, would have given the amilies, would have given the trailies, would have given the trailies and or a daughter who greatefly or thoughtlessly fallen into

Mesopopers.—In a case recently tried deptis, where a suit was brought by tentown Telegraph against a subcriber the state of limitation, the Judge lay, as reported by the Philadeland belows:

"Just all planged the jury that, when a create the planged the jury that, when a create the far a paper, and gives directors where the first a paper, and gives directors where the first a paper, and gives directors it is a subscriber where to discontinue the paper, it is his duty to square his ecounts and then give solice of a discontinuence. If a paper is sent to a person through the peak office, and he takes it out, he is bound a pay he it. If a subscriber change his residence if does not follow that the carrier must have active of it; and a delivery of the paper to the place where he was first directed to leave is a delivery to the subscriber, unless the publisher receives notice to discontinue or send it another place. The statute of limitation did of affect the case, as the defendant had paid smething on account in June, 1844. Verdiet, a plantage of account in June, 1844. Verdiet, a plantage of the paper.

A Sudden Death.—Remarkable Occurrence.—
A letter from Mr. John Dix, in Somerset county, Md. says:

"On the 25th of November a female of 10 years old died suddenly in my school. She saked permission to retire a few minutes before 10 A. M. After having recited her lessons, as usual, and after walking a few paces from the door, she fainted. On being immediately taken up, and laid softly down in the school house, are a substantially and limitably taken when the school house, are a substantially and that mening she told her Mother than the same described to her aunt's which actually and limitably came to pass the same ly came to pass the same

Physicians prescribe Dr. Roger's Liverwort and Tar in the last stages and most hopeless cases of Coosumption, after all other medicines have failed, as it has proved itself to be the most extrabrdinary medical aid in curing that disease. Now this medicine is as valuable in the incipient stages, such as Gough, Colds, &c., &c., when the Lunga are not too far gone before ulceration takes place. It is seldom or ever known to fail in breaking up the most distressing Cough or Cold, in a few hours time, if the directions are strictly followed. The genuine Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar, which makes so many wonderful cures, can be obtained at J. A. REEDY'S,

J. A. REEDY'S, Chester Drug Store. See advertisement in another column. Another Scientific Wonder!

Important to Dyspeptics. Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN, THE TRUE DISESTIVE YLUID, OF CASTRIC JUICE, prepared from RENMET, or the FOURTH STOMACH OF THE OX,
after directions of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D.,
Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for
INDIGESTION. DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIV
ER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION and DEBILI
TY, ouring after Nature's own méthod, by Nature'
own Agents, the GASTRIO JUICE. Pamphlets, con
taining Scientific evidence of its value, furnished by
agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertissments.

MAIL HOURS. THE Columbia, Yorkville and Charlotte Mails will hereafter be closed regularly at 10 o'clock, A. M. WILLIAM WALKER. Post Office, Chester C. H., Jan. 21.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE. WILL be sold at Chester C. H., on Monday, the 9th day of February next, all the assigned Stock of Robert Gant.
Said stock consists of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HATS, SHOES, GROCERIES. &c. The sale will be without reserve, and will be ontinued from day to day till the whole stock

ontinued from day to day till the whole stock a disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of and under \$10 cash; all sums over, a credit of three months, with interest from date, to be secured by Note with approved sureties.

JOHN J. McLURE, Assignee. Chester, Jan. 28, 1852.

DRY GOODS. SELLING OFF AT COST!! COLUMBIA, S. C.

WE have on hand a large and handsome assortment of Winter and early Spring Goods, which we propose selling off at COST, and some styles less than COST, so as to sell entirely out of Winter Goods and make room for a large assortment of Spring and Summer Goods. Purchasers will find it to their interest to call

on us. We have had and will continue to keep on hand, the largest and most select stock of Dry Goods to be found in this market.

S. C. & J. C. CHAMBERS,

Dealers in Dry Goods.

Valuable Tract of Land for Sale. OFFER my tract of land at private sale, ly-ing ten miles north of Chesterville, on the waters of Susy's Creek, containing

Five Hundred and Fifty Acres. The situation is a desirable one; the land is rich, the water good and abundant, and plenty of good timber. There is also on the premises,

A Good Orchard. The buildings and fencing are in good repair and well arranged for convenience. For further particulars apply to the subscri-

JOHN T. MINTER. Jan. 28

Estate Notice.

A LL persons indebted to Rev. Warren Flen-niken, dec'd., previous to his death, are hereby notified to make payment, or renew their notes with good sureties to my Attorney, James Hemphill, Esq., according to the directions of

estate of the said deceased, are requested present them properly proved to my said At ney.

JANE H. FLENNIKEN, Executriz. 4-4t

Sale of Estray.

ON Monday the 9th day of February next, I will sell at Chester Court House, an Es-tray Mare, tolled before me by Joshua H. Walker, in September last.

TERMS—Cash sufficient to pay the cost of proainder on a credit of six m with Note and good security.

C. D. MELTON, Magistrate.

Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Corn Mills.

OR sale by JAMES PAGAN & CO. Corn, Bacon and Lard,

WILL be constantly kept at the very lowest JAMES PAGAN & CO. LARGE LOT OF Cheese, Mackerel,

and Baltimore Flour, for sale by JAMES PAGAN & .

Irish Potatoes, Dried Fruit, Beesway and Tallow. FOR sale by JAMES PAGAN & CO.

A Large Lot of Florida Syrup. FOR sale by JAMESTPAGAN & CO.

Stoves! Stoves:! SEVEN Plate, Nine Plate and Air Tight STOVES, of every size. Just received by HENRY & HERNDON.

SEED RYE. QUANTITY of SEED RYE, just receive

A ed, and for sale by BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER. Brawley & Alexander

A RE prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton, consigned through them to any responsible house in Charleston. N. B. Exchange bought and sold on Charles-ton, Baltimore, New York, Mobile or New Or-

Southern Nails. AT reduced prices by the quantity. Apply to HENRY & HERNDON.

Tallow! 300 Pounds choice Tallow, just received and for sale by CRAWFORD, MILLS & CO.

- Wanted. A N industrious and sober married man, of small family, to work with and superintend four or five hands for the ensuing year. Liberal wages will be given. SAM'L. MCALILEY.

SHURLEY'S INSTITUTE.

CHESTER PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WEEKLY. APPLES, Green # bush 75 @ 1.00 BEESWAX - @
CHEESE 11 @ Wheat..... - @ 1.00 RICE..... 8 50 @ 4 00 SUGARS, Loaf..... # ib 12 @

Irish..... 75 @ 1.00 Rail Road Stock for Sale.

FOWLS...... # pair 20 @ 25

BY permission of Peter Wylie, Ordinary, will sell at Chester Court House, on the first Monday in February next, at public out cry, Two Shares in the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road, belonging to the estate of Andrew Col-

A. F. COLVIN, Adm'r.

To Mechanics.

THE Subscriber wishes to contract for the building of a Dam and Saw Mill on Sandy River, at the Shallow Ford. The Dam is about 100 feet long and nine feet high. A rafter Dam, filled in with rock, will be preferred.

Asy person wishing to contract for the work will address the subscriber at Chester C. H.

SAM'L M'ALILEY.

Negro Woman for Sale. WILL expose to public sale at Chester Court House, on the 1st Monday in Feb Said negro was purchased by me of William L. Robison, and warranted by him to be sound in body and mind. The said negro being unsound in both body and mind, will be sold by me as uch at his risk.

SAMUEL NEELY.

Notice.

A LI persons indebted to me for Blacksmithing, are notified that my books are placed in the hands of J. A. Williamson, Esq., for collection. They will call on him and make payment without delay, as no longer indulgence will be given. will be given.

MATTHEW WILLIAMS.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale, a valuable Plantation or tract of land lying on the East side of Catawba River, in Lancaster Dis-trict, within half a mile of Doby's Merchant

adjoining lands of J. M. Doby, Allen Morrow and others. About seventy-five Acres are cleared and under fence, the balance is wood land, with 50 Acres of as good Bottom Land as

CATAWBA RIVER. The above tract is immediately opposite the plantation of Mrs Elizabeth Hagins, and any one wishing a large plantation, would do well to purchase both tracts, as the river only separates

W. D. HAGINS. Dec. 12, 1851.

Valuable Land for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale, a plantation or tract of LAND, lying in York District, on the West side of Catawba River, and within five miles of the Depot of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road, containing United States.

NINE HUNDRED ACRES; SIX HUNDRED ACRES of which is Wood-land. The balance is CLEARED, and under good fence, with fifty acres of reasonable prices,

EXCELLENT RIVER BOTTOM. On the premises is a good Dwelling House Cotton Gin, Screw, an excellent Well of good Water, and all other necessary outbuildings.

ELIZABETH HAGINS.

Dec. 13th, 1851.

51-tf.

A LIST OF LETTERS

DEMAINING in the Post Office at Chester Court House, on the 1st January, 1852. A-Rev. J. M. Anderson, 2, Lee D. Arick, Agent

Rail Road. B-B. G. Blackwood, Miss Mary M. Brown, Amrose Buford, 2, John Bryant, Esq., S. D. Barron,

Mesers. James Boyd & Co. C-Mary Crosby, Joseph Crenshaw, Miss Louisa Carter, Thos. Caldwell, L. Coulter, Clabon Cullie, Dr. Wm. Cloud, John Carter, Benjamin Corder, Sam. Conner, John M. Carlisle, Mrs. Mary S. Crawford,

James Carson, John J. Carpenter.

D.—J. Leroy Davis, Joseph Davies, Edward Dugan,
David Delinger, Wm. R. Davie. E-Jas. L. Edwards, Wm. J. Elliott, J. W. Estes. G-William Grist, Henry J. Gooch, J. W. Gill, Madison Gill, J. T. Goudelock, 2, H. Grady. H-Elizabeth Humphries, 2, Mesers. D. D. & W. Hallock, W. C. Howell, Wm. Hamilton, John G

I & J-Samuel Irwin, Lemuel Jackson, Miss or J K-Jas. L. Kees, J. P. Kinard, Robt. H. Kite, Jno.

L-Jackson Lewis, Wm. Lentile, Robt. F. Lynn. M—Abraham Massey, 2, Theo. McNinch, Miss Timandra Moore, J. McLarmon, 2, J. Martin, James Meek, John Muhan, Ephraim Mitchel, E. M. Mobley, Wm. D. Miller, W. A. Mulloy, Cyrus E. Mills, Mol fat & Henry, Rhoda Morris, Moffat & Caldwell. N-Hopkins Nowlen, 3, Shadrick Nance, Jno. Nel-

on, Rodrick D. Nesley, Neel & Morgan. O-Susannah Odom, T. T. Owens. P-Condy Patton, 4, George S. Pea, John Pope, oseph Poag, Miss Mary Pratt. R-L. A. Rateree, Win. A. Rosborough, Thomas Rabb. Zachariah Ruff, 2, Joseph Ruff, - Jonas Rader, Hughey Reed, James Rateree. S-David S. Suthill, R. S. Sealy, James Saunders

. N. Stuckey, S. Church Smith. T-Mr. Tims, Henry Torbet, T. Torbet. W-Robert J. White, 2, Henry Worthey, Marga Westbrook, A. A. Walker, Davis Wilks, Joseph T. Walker, WILLIAM WALKER, P. M.

THREE MILES WEST OF WINNSBORO'.

J. R. SHURLEY, Principal, THE exercises of this Institution were re sumed on the first Monday in January inst. Scholastic year, eleven months, (two weeks recess excepted) divided into two equal

ruition and Board, including bedding, fuel and lights, per scholastic year, \$130, halt paid in advance, or \$140 pald at the end of the year. Washing \$1.00 per month. French, Elocution and Chemistry, each, \$10 extra. Firewood for school room, 50 cents per session. Each Student will furnish his own sheets, pillow-slips, bed-spread and toilet. Tuition of day scholars will be from \$20 to \$40 per year. Students will be received at any time and charged only from time of entrance, but no deduction will be made for absence, unless occasioned by sickness. made for absence, unless occasioned by sickness.
The Institute is now furnished with a Philo-The Institute is now furnished with a Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Globes, Maps, Charts, and everything necessary to aid in imparting thoroughness of instruction. It is located in a healthy region, and in an enlightened neighborhood, pervaded by a decidedly moral influence.

A course of Lectures on Astronomy, Electrithe Principal during the year.

The lectures on Astronomy, Electricity, and Electro Magnetism, will be given by the Principal during the year.

The lectures on Astronomy will be accompanied with the exhibitions of the Phantasma-

goria Lanterns, by means of which the motion of the Planets will be satisfactorily accounted for. The principles of Electricity and Electromagnetism will be exhibited by Apparatus.
The Assistant Teachers will lecture monthly

on Literary subjects. lotte Rail Road, will please call on Mr. J. F. Gamble or Mr. Hendrix, at the Winnsboro' Hotel, and they will be sent out to the Institute

free of charge.

Those who come down the Greenville Rail Road, will be brought up from Little River De-pot to the Institute free of charge. My car-riage will meet them there if they write me

The following testimonials are respectfully submitted.

I cheerfully add my testimony in behalf of Mr. Shurley's success in preparing young'men for College. W. C. Preston, Ex-President So. Ca. College.

The undersigned feel entire confidence in ecommending Mr. Shurley as a competent, orious and conscientious teacher,

JAMES C. FURMAN, JAS. S. MIMS, P. C. EDWARDS. Theol. Institution. OTHER REFERENCE*.

Rev.W.B.Johnson,D.D. | Col. G. Leitner,
Wm. Shedd, Esq.
3-tf

LEWISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

[10 MILES EAST OF CHESTERVILLE.] Mrs. A. S. WYLIE, Principal; assisted by Mrs. Lewis, of Columbia Institute, Tenn., and by Miss Kellogg, of Castleton Seminary, Vt.

Rev. L. McDonald, Visitor. THE scholastic year will be divided into tw sessions of five months each: the first comng on the 5th January, and the second on the 22d July.

Resident boarders will be attended in sickness

ree of charge.

For a Circular containing full particulars, address Mrs. WYLIE, Lewisville, P. O. Chester District, S. C. References .- His Excellency, Gov. MEANS,

Buckhead; Ex-Gov. Richardson, Sumter; Gen. J. W. Cantey and Sam'l. Spence, Esq., Camden; Jas. H. Witherspoon, M. Clinton, and S. B. Emmons, Esqrs., Lancaster. Jan. 14

Cedar Shoal Academy.

THE exercises of this institution will be re-sumed on the First Monday in January, under the superintendence of the subscriber, who has had charge of the same for two years. Instruction will be given in English, the Clussics and Mathematics. The scholastic year will consist of ten months.—Terms as heretofore. Scholars not entered for a limited time, will be charged one-fourth more than they who are.

M. ELDER.

Dec. 31 Chester Male Academy.

THE Trustees of this institution respectfully inform the public, that they have engaged the services of John M. Beaty, for the ensuing

4t

Mr. Beaty is a graduate of the South Caro-lina College, and from the high testimonials as to his character and scientific attainments, the Trustees flatter themselves that parents guardians may safely entrust those under their care to him, as one eminently qualified to instruct and to prepare young men to enter the South Carolina College, or any College in the The prices of Tuition the same as heretofore.

Board can be obtained in private families at

S. McALILEY, Chairman of Board of Trustees.

Notice.

A LL persons indebted to the late firm of Robinson, Bradley & Co., are hereby noti-fied that unless payment is made before the 20th of February next, their several Notes and Accounts will be forthwith placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection, without any respect to persons. JOHN A. BRADLEY,

W. M. McDONALD, Survivors Jan. 21

Notice.

BY permission of the Ordinary of Chester District, will be sold at the residence of Dr. Eli Cornwell, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of February next, the personal property belo to the estate of Thos. Terry, dec'd., cons of a Bed and Furniture, Bureau, Walnut Ta-ble, a valuable lot of Silver Spoons, and other articles too tedious to mention

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAS. A. LEWIS, Executor. Look Out.

A LL persons indebted to me by Note or book account for Groceries last year, are hereby informed that I want the money, and I must have it. Persons that I owe want their money, and it is a bad rule that wont work both ways. So call at the Captain's office and settle.

D. PINCHBACK.

William Thompson

RESPECTFULLY urges upon his customers
the payment of their accounts due him.—
He is himself much pressed for funds to carry on his business, having to pay the cash for al that he gets. His circumstances will not per mit him to grant indulgence, and those indebted to him will take notice that if their accounts are not squared by the first of March, they will be handed to an officer for collection. He is in earnest; and gives fair warning.

50 BBLS, superfine Flour just received and for sale by BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Final Notice.

A GREEABLY to the provisions of the 12th A SECRABLE to the provisions of the 12th section of the amended charter, passed in the year 1848, the President and Directors of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company will offer for sale, at the ensuing times and places, the following amounts of Stocks, to pay the arrears due by the Stockholders of the said company amounts the said Shanes with aid company owning the said Shares, viz:
40 Shares at the Court House in the town of Columbia, on the first Monday of February next. on the most reasonable terms. His house is in

100 Shares at the Court House in Fairfield District, on the first Monday in February. 100 Shares at the Court House in Chester District, on first Tucsday of February; and 25 Shares at the Court House of Mecklen-

burg county, North Carolina, on the second Monday of February next.

Those Stockholders who are in arrears are most especially notified to observe the advertisement of the above sales of stock.

Dec. 10 E. G. PALMER, President.

Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad FROM and after to-day, 30th instant, the Passenger Train will leave Columbia daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 a. m., and Chesterville t 12 m.

From Chesterville there is a tri-weekly line

of stages to Yorkville and Charlotte, leaving Chesterville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, on the arrival of the Train.

All freight and extra baggage by Passenger Train must be prepaid.

The Freight Trains leave each end of the Train in Trains ica.

The Freight Trains ica.

road daily, except Sundays.

WM. M. STOCKTON,

Chief Engineer.

41-tf

Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road. A MEETING of the Board of Directors of the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road Company, will be held at the office in Columbia, on Thurs-

day 5th of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the President, JOHN A. BRADLEY, Secretary & Treasurer,

Rail Road Shares. BY order of Peter Wylie, Ordinary, will be sold at Chester Court House on the first Monday in February next, Three Shares in the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road, belonging to the estate of John Reedy, dec'd. Terms made

estate of John known at time of sale.

J. A. REEDY, Executor. Livery and Sale Stable.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. WE respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the travelling public, that we have opened a

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, at which they can be accommodated with Car-riages, Buggies, and Saddle Horses, to any point

Horses kept at the usual rates by the day, veek, month or year.

The Stables are those known as Robinson's. Persons stopping at either of the Hotels will

nd a servant in readiness to show the Stables.

C J. PRIDE, R. MORRISON.

Peruvian Guano. 50 TONS of the best Peruvian Guano.

latest importation, and direct from the agent. The quality warranted.

The effect of this manure in increasing the production of Cotton, Rice, Corn, Wheat, and almost every vegetable substance; and the great saving of time and labor in its application, renders it worthy of trial to all Planters and Farmers who have not yet used it. For sale in lots to suit purchasers by RHETT & ROBISON,

No. 1, Atlantic Wharf, Charleston, S. C.

MONEY! MONEY!! PHOSE persons indebted to me by Note or Account are hereby notified that my necessities require me to have money; and unless they pay early, I will force collections. This is given in earnest. and those who disregard it will soon find it out.

E. J. WEST. Dec. 17.

House & Lot for Sale. ON the first Monday in February next, I will sell at public outcry, at Chester C. H., my HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Chester. It is pleasantly situated in a retired and desirable part of the town, is well improved and adapted in every respect for a comfortable resi-

This preperty may be treated for at private sale, on application to Dr. A. P. WYLIE W. W. MOBLEY. Jan. 7

Sale of Goods.

THE subscriber having disposed of his entire Stock of Goods to Dr. R. L. Love; has no hesitation, therefore, in recommending his old customers to continue their patronage to his successor, who is making considerable addition to his stock by recent purchases

N. B. All persons indebted to me either by Note or Book Account, will please call at the old stand and make payment to Dr R. L. Love, who alone is authorized to receipt in my name.
G. L. McN. Jan. 7

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us by Note or Book Account, will please bear in mind that Carriage Makers are not Camelions to live on the atmosphere or promises. We have obligations to meet which must be met, or our credit injured; and if our patrons and friends do not come forth with the needful, we must act on the old adage regardless of persons, "SELF PRESERVATION IS THE FIRST LAW

South Carolina .- Chester District. IN EQUITY. James Heath, Petition to have funds

HOLST & HOWERTON.

John G. Bishop, et al. paid over. By order of the Court of Equity in this case, the creditors of John G. Bishop, are hereby notified to present and establish their domands on oath before the Commissioner at his office, on or before the first day of June next. JAMES HEMPHILL, C. E. C. D. Jan. 7

Buckwheat and Rice Flour. SUPERIOR article just received and for JNO. McKEE. 3t

Tea! Tea!!

THE best quality of Black and Green Tea, from the Canton Tea Company, for sole as cheap as ever at the Chester Drug Store. J. A. REEDY. T AMP OIL and Train Oil.

J. A. REEDY.

PLANTERS' & MECHANICS' HOTEL.

THE undersigned having taken charge of the House recently occupied by Wm. M. Mc. DONALD, and which was for many years known as a Public House, is now fully prepared to ac-

TRAVELERS AND BOARDERS, in the best style the market will warrant, and

the business part of the town, is large and commodious, and supplied with experienced and attentive servants.

His Stables are well arranged and under the

care of experienced Hostlers. DROVERS can be accommodated with convenient lots, and with every thing necessary for their stock, on

reasonable terms. HENRY LETSON.

Taxes! Taxes!! THE subscriber will attend on the following

days at the following places to receive the Returns and Taxes for the year, 1851, viz: Rich Hill. on Monday, 16th of February. Cherry's Store, on Tuesday, 17th of February. Gaston's Store, on Wednesday, 18th of February. Republican, on Thursday, 19th of February. Fishing Creek Church, on Friday, 20th of February. Torbit's Store, on Saturday, 21st of February. Robertson's, on Monday, 23rd of February. Rossville, on Tuesday, 24th of February. Caldwell's, on Wednesday, 25th of February. McKeown's, on Thursday, 26th of February. DeBurdeleben's, on Friday 27th of February. Boyd's Store, on Saturday, 28th of February Minter's, on Monday, 1st of March, McCreight's on Tuesday, 2nd of March. Baton Rouge, on Wednesday, 3rd of March.

Estes' Store, on Thursday 4th of March. Crosby's Store, on Friday, 5th of March. After having attended these places, I will attend regularly at Chester C. II. every Monday

and Friday until the first of May, when the books will be closed.

JAMES A. THOMAS, Tax Collector for C. D. Jan. 21, 1852.

Dissolution of Copartnership. THE firm heretofore known as W. M. Nichol-A son & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. M. NICHOLSON.

JNO. R. NICHOLSON.

Dec. 10 It is hoped that persons indebted will be punctual in making settlements. The business will be conducted and closed at the old stand, where a great variety of goods may be found selling at cost by W. M. NICHOLSON.

A LL persons indebted to Dr. J. Douglass, or to the firm of Drs. J. & J. L. Douglass, for Medical Services, are earnestly requested riages, buggles, and Sadde Horses, to any point to the firm of Drs. J. & J. L. Douglass, they may wish to go.

We would also say, Stock Drovers can have good lots for Stock, and Provender at as low a rate as can be afforded.

The firm of Drs. J. & J. L. Douglass, for Medical Services, are earnestly requested to make settlements as soon as possible, as it is absolutely necessary that their books should be closed without delay. be closed without delay. FINAL NOTICE. Persons indebted to the late firm of LITLE &

WALKER, will find their Notes and Accounts in ! the hands of W. A. WALKER, Esq., where they have been placed for immediate collection, withbave been piaced to.

out respect to persons.

JOHN W. WALKER.

Cash Advancements

isfactory manner.

Oct. 29 THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!

LIZABETHIAN Album; fine gilt edition.

Dictionary of Poetical Quotations "

Moore's Poetical Works"

ASSISTANT.

Thankon's Commibus will be neediness:
the Railroad Stations to carry Passengers this House, (or to any point desired.) whe they will find good accommodation and kind and tention.

Doc 21

HENRY & HERNDON

Moore's Poetical Works. Burn's Shakespeare's Works. Sears' Wonders of the World. Bible Biography.

Father's Present. Mother's For sale by J. McKEE.

Dcc 24 Copartnership Notice. PHE undersigned have this day associated est prices. themselves

themselves in Copartnership, under the name of REEDER & DESAUSSURE, for the Factorage & Commission Business, in Charleston, for the sale of Cotton, Rice and ther country produce. Orders filled with care and promptly for-

warded. OFFICE. -ADGER'S WHARF. OSWELL REEDER. JOHN B. DESAUSSURE. Charleston, Jan. I

House & Lot for Sale. TF not disposed of previously at private sale, the undersigned will expose to the highest bidder at public anction, on the first Monday in February, the HOUSE and LOT, recently occupied by Mr. Hafner, in the town of Chester.

leading to the Depot, and is well suited for a residence or place of business. As it is not rented this year, possession will be given immediately.
GEO. S. HOOPER.

The House is situated on the main street

A New Southern Enterprise. Encourage Home Talent and Industry. The Illustrated Family Friend, A NEW and elegant paper, published at Columbia, South Carolina, and

EDITED BY S. A. GODMAN, solicits examination and challenges comparison, cis uso. Call and see. For sale by with any Northern Paper.

J. A. REEDY. with any Northern Paper.

It is a large sheet, magnificently printed upon splendid paper, contains Original Tales, Sketches, News, Poetry, Agricultural Articles, and whatever else that will interest an intelligent community; besides, four ELEGANT ENGRAVings each week.

Terms, \$2 per annum; address, S. A. GODMAN & J. J. LYONS, Columbia, South Carolina,

Administrator's Notice. ALL persons having claims against the estate of Theodore Randell, will present them for payment by the first of March next, properly

SAMUEL J. RANDELL, Administrator.

attested

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. and for sale b CRAWFORD. MILLS & Co. Business Cards.

DR. STRINGFELLOW

WILL be found hereafter during the day at his office in Major Eaves' new building or at Dr. Reedy's Drug Store, and during the night at Kennedy's Hotel, unless professional.

Punctual attention will be given to all calls. Nov. 12

DENTAL OPERATIONS. Dr. J. T. WALKER

WOULD inform the citizens of Chester and surrounding District Hotel, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturday where he may be consulted on his profession. N. B. He finds it impracticable to ride through the country; and operations can be better pe July 16

DR. J. S. PRIDE, HAVING permanently located in the Town of Chester, tenders his Profes-Il services to its citizens and the vicinity OFFICE at McAFEE's HOTEL.

SKY LIGHT

Miniatures put in neat Cases, Frames, Brent ins, Rings & Lockets, at pricesto suitallelass ROOMS ON MAIN STREET, Opposite "Kennedy's Tin Factory."

J. A. WILLIAMSON,

Fairfield.

Co Office adjoining the one occupied!

MATTHEW WILLIAMS, Esq. July 30

JACKSON & MELTON, TILL PRACTICE IN THE COUR' of LAW, for the District of YORE Yorkville, Nov. 23 51--

Nov. 30 WM. ALLSTON GOURDIN. Factor,

Me. 56 East Bay, Charleston, S. C. Is prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of

Charlesten .- - Messrs. Gourdin, Mutthiesse Co., H. W. Conner, George A. Hopley, Alon. J. White, J. R. Bates.
Geocaville, S. C.—Tandy Walker, Esq. Baltimore.—Tiflany, Ward & Co. Chattaneego, Tona.—Chandler, Frenck Co., Wm. S. Townsond & Co.

WILL be made on Produce left in our care to be shipped to Charleston and sold by Gommission Merchants, of long experience in basiness, and of undoubted integrity. Persons who desire to send their Cotton or other Produce, may rely on having their business done in a satisfactory manner.

COLUMBIA, S. C. Contwright & Januar, Wm. D. Har PROPRIETORS. ASSISTANT.

J. A. REEDY TS now in receipt of his new stock of Dre

> -ALSO:-A general assortment of Perfumery, Toil !

Call at the Chester Drug Stere.

PUSHTON, CLARK & Co's., celebrated Collinson Oil-also, A. B. & D. Sands. If: genuine the money will be refunded. J. A. REEDY.

PRESTON'S PORTABLE LEMONAL .

Corn Starch.

CASTOR OIL. RESH and good, for sale by the gallor bottle, cheap. J. A. REEDY Blake's Patent Fire Proof Paint.

OLIVE OIL of best quality, in Bottles and Florence Flasks-warranted pure.

Iron! Iron!!

Lard! A LOT of LEAF LARD, of superior que :: ty, just received and for sale by BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER

THE subscribers being desirous of reduci

at their own prices. As Cotton has fallen are determined to come down in proporti FINE lot of superior quality, just received Purchasers will find it to their advantage to c. and examine our Stock and prices.

McDONALD & PINCHBACE July 23

E. ELLIOTT.

DAGUERREIAN ROOMS.

April 16

Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery. Will attend to all business entrusted to his ca-in the Districts of Chester, York, Lancaster

AND FORWARDING AGENT, Southern Wharf, Charleston, South Carolin

F. E. Fraser,

Factor, Commission Merchan

Rice, Cotton, Corn, Sugar, Flour, Grain, Hay, REFERENCES:

Corner of Richardson and Blanding Street.

Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Extracts, Pain Paint Brushes, Oils, Window Glass and Gla. ware.

and Shaving Soaps, Fancy Articles, &c.
All of which have been carefully selected
the Northern Cities, and will be sold at the le

COD LIVER OIL.

Sept 10

A GOOD substitute for the fresh Lemons A N excellent article, either for table use the Laundry. For sale by

3000 lbs. pure White Lead. Also Putty, Window Glass, and Pa Brushes, for sale at the lowest prices.
J. A. REEDY.

J. A. REEDY.

Cheap and durable article.

J. A. REEDY Clive Cil.

5000 LBS. SWEDISH IRON, all sorts resizes, just received and for sale because BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Now is the Time!

A tacir present Stock of Goods as much possible, before purchasing their fall supp offer their stock at greatly reduced prices. And for cash, purchasers can get goods alm

Sweet Oil or Draft, in any quantity, for Mecha:

Farmer's Benartment.

From the Farmer & Planter OVER PRODUCTION OF COTA

would appear simply absurd hould be more consumed than but the case is made out plainly the stock on hand (mostly in Liver several years ago, was nearly a milliong—at present it is about helf that sum ber : of course, in some half dos Why should it! It would superbelligerent powers of the world would then use it to make forts. And could we then, because the stock did not accumulate, assert there was no over-production—that consumption kept pace with production? Surely no could be no other remedy. All experience as shown that when corn or any other grain onsider it material, as no prescribed crop-ould be produced where so many, without concert, are engaged in the production. No ule could be given, no concert with that ob-Cotton must still remain subject to the laws that govern all cases of supwhat then, a to-be done? This brings me to the object I had in view when I set out. We cannot dictate-we cannot prescribe—we cannot govern the prices of cotton : selves independent of its fluctuations. We sition beyond or above their reach -we can make our necessaries-all that is them, it was a mere theory, which they have not yet learned to put into practice.

It may be useless iteration—I fear it is so; but again I say it is over-production that depresses the prices of cotton; and at the risk of being tedious, I will press this view: Experience has proven that our short crops have sold for more money than large ones—that a crop of two millions has actually sold for more an one of two millions and a half. These are stubborn facts, and even the Macon convention could not get around them. They could not undertake to regulate the price of cotton. It would have been easier to have regulated the amount of its production; but they would not even undertake that. I do not deny that there are other disturbing causes speculation, monetary pressures, &c.; but these again are subject to the "higher law"-at least they are beyond our control. Hemmed in every direction in which he seeks escape, what is the cotton planter to do? Is he always to be the sport of these ever-swelling and sinking waves of high and low priees, which toes us like the ship in the storm ribed by Erasmus-" As oft as we were lifted up on high one might have touched the moon with his finger—as oft as we were let down, we seemed to go directly into hell, the earth gaping." The cotton grower who furnishes the clothing-more than that, the principle medium of exchange for the comcial world, derives the least profit from his

" Sie, and non pro se, lanigeritis oves,

This is a sad picture: does he wear willing chains, and can he not help himself? If ter than the others, and of course meet with sary to secure it. Suppose a mercantile it is his inevitable destiny, then he must sub- but little better success; nor should they. mit. It becomes the agriculturist, above all men, to submit to the wise behests of an over- it must be fed properly. grow his own grain-or as Dr. Phillips ex- and they also know that a load thereof is, make his own shoes. Let him go furtherlet him manufacture his own fron, and make

or encourage by his preference, those of his neighbors who undertake to do them. And after he has done all this, let him grow as uch cotton as he com-and my word for it he will obtain remunerating prices.

LAURENS.

DEEP PLOWING. Now is the time for plowing deep, when

we have the aid of winter freezes to softer

and pulverize, and no hot suns to scorch and bake the earth. Care should be taken not to operate when the land is too wet. This is injurious either in winter or summer plewings. The land is not only injured, but it is long before it can be relieved from the harsh, this fact, many have asserted that there has been no ever production, and look to other carried to the destructions and depressions of the cotton market, and look to other remedies than the carriedment of the crop. All this behavior recorded but at the same time may errone and its consequences way sischievous. So long as low prices are attributed to other causes than over-production, so long will over-production continue. Low prices attribute consumption—high prices restrain it. How much would consumption be increased if cotton was three cents a pound? I think it is probable it would be doubted—and yet, at that price the stock on doubled and yet, at that price the stock on hand might not, and probably would not inwithout changing very materially the order cede hemp and flax entirely, and to a great of the surface. The same benefits would be extent even wool, hair and feathers-nav; the imparted to the growing crop if the land could be broke deep by some subsoil plow, same relation, without bringing any of the underlayers to the surface, and the soil suffer much less damage and last much longer .-one would say so all would agree that the Our objection to the deep turning of land thing was everdone, and that the remedy applies only to the agriculture of the South would be a curtailment of the crop. There where winters are short, and the freezes too slight for perfect pulverization, often leaving the land when the winter closes in a rough is superabundant, prices are low; and so of decomposed state, with the clay and under every commodity, not even excepting money, layers of earth unmixed, to be burned by our on most resembles. Cotton then early and long hot summers' suns. We are is subject to this law, and the only question aware that a few cross plowings in the spring is been much can be raised and sold without seem to put all right; but we have noticed sinking it below a remunerating price. My limits do not permit me to examine this question of the turning plow, there seems to be tions it has so many ramifications-nor do I premature decline of our lands-a rapid wearing out, which did not belong to the days of the coulter, the scooter and shovel. We remark, that we think most of the mischief has resulted from the ill-judged use of ject in view could succeed. It is plainly im- this plow in the culture of the crop; and that we are not fully prepared to pronounce against its use in bedding and winter breakings .-ply and demand. These are fixed and im- Indeed, we hardly know how we could dispense with its use in our preparations. It is a remarkable fact, that the Indians never wear out land. Perhaps it may be replied they never work enough to wear it out. This will have to remain a mooted question but we can, in a great degree, render our- but if settled, we think it very probable that much of the reason would be found in their modes of culture, and that the soil suffered less by the use of the hoe, than by our frereseary to our comfort, at home. This is quent upturnings with the plow. We shall ned remedy—perhaps it is no hid- not insist, of course, that they furnish mod- oxygen, a constituent of atmospheric air, and he. So we looked at each other, and faith judging our cot- els for our adoption, but these results may one part of carbon, the principal constituent it turned out to be neither of us." ton planters by their conduct, it would seem have in them lessons from which we may they had not discovered it, or at least with improve. It is a painful and an alarming plants; it becomes incorporated with water in disclosure, that the soil is very soon exhausted by our modes of culture, and it is time that roots of plants; transmitted through the sap we should make the inquiry, and see if there may not be some change for the better .-Soil of the South.

WHOLESOME SUGGESTIONS.

FEED THE EARTH AND IT WILL FEED YOU. -What a text for the agriculturist is contained in these few words. It is a chapter, nay, a whole book of itself, and if rightly stuwealth and happines; but, alas, how is it neglected, many farmers appear to think that the soil will go on for successive years, yielding crops of grain, without receiving any return in the shape of manures; but such farmwhich nature has rendered inexhaustibly rich fermenting and putrifying processes. without the aid of artificial stimulants .-Hence it is that the fertile prairies of the West have been cursed with a worthless set of landholders who are forever hauling off and never hauling on, and who, having exhausted Ophir; it is of more value than diamonds and ly tell you, "there is nothing to be made at possess it. The poorest may have it and no farming," Such men deserve to make noth. power can wrest it from them. To young ing, and little else. There is another class men, we say with earnestness and emphasis of farmers who once a year cart out the offal look at integrity of character with the bloss from their barns, spreading it on the top of ings it confers, and imbibe such principles the soil, where it generally remains until its and pursue such a course, that its benefits best part is lost, and these men talk of put- may be yours. It is a prize so rich, that is ting out their manure! They are little bet- repays every sacrifice and every toil neces "Feed the earth and it will feed you;" but

ruling Providence. But is it unavoidably his Then there is another class who keep in destiny! I think not. He may, if he will, mind the head of this article, and who prework out his own deliverance. To do so, he serve and apply every refuse article about has only to make a solemn and decided de- premises, receiving in return a bountiful gift claration of HOME INDEPENDENCE. Let him from the lap of mother earth. They know make all his necessaries at home: let him the full value of their barn and vard manures, presses it-" Less cotton, more grain:" let by the simple addition of a bushel of bones, him raise his own mules, hogs and cattle, a barrel of ashes, or fifteen pounds weight of and his own wool-tan his own leather and old cloth or leather, more than double its value. They know, moreover, that the droppings of the poultry yard, for garden manure, his own tools: let him, instead of enlarging is better than any other, and that it costs but his cotton fields, lay out his surplus capital in little to preserve it. Everything is saved and manufactories of yarn and coarse cotton put into their land. They "feed the earth

goods, and let him be his own carrier: carry and it feeds them."

on a DIRECT TRADE with Europe, and the In connection with the above, let me ask,

rest of the world. Let him do these things, is it generally known that a few loads of straw, spread evenly on an acre of ground, so as to completely exclude the sun, forms one of the best fertilizers in existence ! This fact, for those that produce but little manure, and who are not able to go to an expensive outlay therefor, will be found to be worth the price of many years subscription to the "Newspa per." I am not yet acquainted with the chemical process which the soil must undergo to preduce this effect, but by repeated experinents I have become satisfied that it doe ertilize the soil to a remarkable degree. Wi you or some of your agricultural friends in orm me which is the best variety of grape for this climate, and the best mode of culti vating the same !-- Dollar Newspaper.

OBSTACLES TO IMPROVEMENT.

It is a custom with many farmers, when few dollars more are made than barely enough to support their families, to put it out at six or seven per cent interest, when, had it been invested properly upon their farms, which an inspection would tell stood much in need of it, they might have received ten per cent for their investment.

Now I am far from recommending the expenditure of money upon a farm, by working tenance, signs of incipient alarm. farmers, for fancy improvements; but there is a certain class of improvements which, if judiciously made will always pay a handsome noney put out on merchants' and traders' rob the farmer of his hard earned gains.

There is one thing that operates much against the improvement of farms in our family. In England and some countries of or small, some one or more of its members takes possession of the homestead on the death of their parents, and work it as former ly. Not so here, even if a man takes the vocation of his father for his own, and occupie the same farm, he is not apt to have it long before he is possessed of the idea of "selling out to go west." He will not improve his farm therefore, for he is always expecting to move, even if he does not, and he thinks "it will not pay to improve for other folks, for nobody will pay the worth of the improvements;" so that, in fact, oftentimes farmers are found to be constantly getting worse instead of better.

LONG MANURE.

Vegetable and animal matters, when bro't nto a state of fermentation by the agency of air, heat, and moisture, immediately give of carbonic acid gas, which, if confined beneath the surface of the soil, will become mixed the roots of plants. And what is carbonic plants, rendered volatile by the heat fermentation. It is the digested food of the soil; is taken up by the spongioles or vessels to the leaves; is there decomposed by the sun's rays; the oxygen passes into the atmosphere; the carbon passes down through another set of vessels, and being gradually disengaged from the water which conveys it by evaporation, it becomes a solid substance of the plant. Carbon constitutes principally the structure of the stems, branches, and roots of plants and it can only find access into plants in a fluid state, combined with died, is capable of leading the farmer to oxygen. From this view of the matter, the reader will understand why we recommend long manure for hoed autamnal ripening crops, and why we insist that one-half of the value of cattle dung is lost by suffering it to be reduced to the condition of short muck beers if indeed they deserve the name, soon fore it is buried in the soil. All vegetable impoverish themselves and their lands, and matters contain more or less carbon; and then sell out, seeking in vain for some spot carbonic acid gas is invariably produced in the

INTEGRITY OF CHARACTER.—Who eve possessed it that did not derive untold advantage from it? It is better than the gold of the soil till it can produce nothing, will grave. all precious stones. And yet every man may community could be found where every in dividual was known and acknowledged to possess strict and uncompromising integrity, the representations of each one were in strict accordance with truth his word as good as his bond; such a community would have a monopoly of the trade, so far as they had the means of supplying the demand The tricks of trade, whatever may be their apparent advantages, impair confidence and in the end injure those who practise them far more than they benefit them. It is a short sighted, as well as a guilty policy, to swerve under any circumstances, from those great principles which are of universal and ever lasting obligation. Let a man maintain his integrity at all times, and he will be satisfied there is a blessing in it, and a blessing flowing from it, and a blessing all around it .-Philadelphia Bulletin.

A LITTER OF THEM.

It is not many years since a simple-min ded, unsophisticated young man, born and raised in an interior district of Kentucky, yielded to his "manifest destiny" and took unto himself a companion for life-in othe words, he married.

In the course of time a legitimate resu followed: and one day at meridian, just as our hero had returned from his morning la bors in the field, and, divested of his hat and coat, was preparing for a cooling applicatio of water to his heated face and hands, a pair of female arms were suddenly thrown aroun him, nearly strangling him in the act, whilst the cracked voice of his old grandmother in formed him that he was "a father." A loud whoop and various extravagant cavortings and jumps evinced young Manny's joy at the announcement. Just then, anoth er pair of arms seized him--those of his mo ther-and the ominous words, "another boy," were whispered in his ear. "Twirs!" exclaimed our lord of creation, suddenly so bering down. "Yes, twins!" "By golly that's coming it rather strong the first time! exclaimed the father, becoming more and more serious and hanging out, on his coun-

Here the door of the mysterious chamb again opened; a burly female form rushed out; another pair of fat, red female arm profit; good fences, good out-buildings, and was extended—the whole mighty mass of all arrangements tending to convenience and flesh came rolling towards the "head of the labor saving, will be found to pay the farmer family." He drew back, doubt and feat a better interest for a while, at any rate, than painted on his features. The human avalseven per cent on bonds and mortgages, or anche—it was that awful personage, the nurse—cornered our hero, despite his desper notes, who often times make a failure, and ate efforts to get free—and folding him in bear-like hug, cried out in an exultant tone : " Another boy !"

"Another!" exclaimed the Kenteckian ountry, and that is the fact that so few farms' his eyes starting out of their sockets, his low emain for a great length of time in the same er jaw drooping and the drops of perspire tion rolling down his pale face: "Another Europe, farms remain for years and years in By golly, thar'll be a whole litter of 'em the same family; whether that family is large Good bye, folks, I'm off from this place sure !

And at the word, he sprang over the p azza railing, hatless, contless, dinnerless and unwashed and the next moment was seen go ing through the corn field at a "quarter heat' pace, his long yellow hair streaming in the wind, and every muscle and nerve evidently strained to the utmost to put " tracks" be tween him and his new enemies. The last seen of him he was bounding into the woods like a young deer with the hounds close a

It is a fact-a fixed one, too-that the three boys have grown up to manhood and are comfortably settled in life; but they never have seen or heard, since, of the man who ran away from a litter of babies .- N. O. Pie.

'As I was going,' said an Irisliman, 'ove Westminister Bridge the other day I met Pat Hewins, 'Hewins,' says I, 'how are with the moisture there, and be taken up by you? 'Pretty well, I thank you, Donley, says he. Says I, 'that's not my name. acid gas? It is composed of two parts of 'Faith, no more is my name Hewins,' says

> Gentle Reproof .- To give a reproof with discretion, so as to make it acceptable, well comes the reprover and the reproved. How oft a little word.

In kindness softly spoken, Has strength and power to heal A spirit well nigh broken. The pleasant smile of love Will oft a light impart, To penetrate the mists That gather round the heart.

A lady of fashion stepped into a shop no long since and asked the keeper if he had any "matrimonial baskets," she being too polite to say cradles.

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.

THE great remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side. Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints; Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

These Plasters possess the advantages of being put up in air-tight boxes; hence they retain their full virtues in all climates. tues in all climates.

This celebrated Pain Extractor has been so exter

This celebrated Pain Extractor has been so extensively used by Physicians and the people in general, both in this country and Europe, that it is almost needless to say any thing about it. Yet there may be some who stand in need of its healing powers who have not yet tried it. For their sakes we will simply state what it has done in thousands of cases, and what it will do for them when tried.

A VOICE FROM GEORGIA. Read the following testimony from a Physician.

Gentlemen-Your Hebrew Plaster has cured me of pains of which I have suffered for twelve years past.—

During this period I labored under an affliction of my loins and side, and tried many remedies that my own medical experience suggested, but without obtaining relief. At length I used your Plaster, and am now by its good effects entirely cured. I will recommend the Jew David or Hebrew Plaster to all who are suffering from contraction of the muscles, or permanent pains in the side or back.

he side or back.
The people of Georgia have but to become acquaint dwith its virtues when they will resort to its use.
Yours, truly, M. W. WALKER, M. D.
To Messrs. Scovil & Mend, New Orleans, La.

JEW DAVID'S OR HEBREW PLASTER IN NORTH CAROLINA. NORTH CAROLINA.

Messes. Scovil & Mead: I have been troubled with the chronic rheufnisism for the last twelve years. On the last of July, 1849, I was so bad that I could not turn myself in bed, and the pain se severe that I had not slept a wink for six days. At this time my attending physician prescribed the "Hebrew Plaster," and it acted like a charm; the pain left me, and I slept more than half of the night, and in three days I was able to ride out. I consider the "Hebrew Plaster," the best remedy for all sorts of pains, now in use.

G. W. M'MINN.

Hendersonville, N. C., Aug. 16, 1850.

* * * * * * * * * * Beware of counterfeits and base imitations!

Taylor on the steel plate engraved label on the top of each box.

Ot each DOX.

Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

The genuine is sold only by us, and by our agents appointed throughout the South—and no pedlar is allowed to sell it. Dealers and purchasers generally are cautioned against buying of any but our regular agents, otherwise they will be imposed upon with a worthless article.

SCOVIL & MEAD, are advised that a mean counterfeit of 113 Chartres street, N. Orleans, Sole General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must invariably be addressed. For sale by

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS. A LARGE STOCK OF

Earthenware, China, and Glassware, H. E. NICHOLS. COLUMBIA, S. C.

HAS just received, by the ships John Rave nel and the Huguenot, direct from Liver pool, and by other arrivals from various sources much larger additions than usual to his stock o Earthenware, China, and Glassware,

now comprising a full assortment, and Glassware, now comprising a full assortment, and consists, among other articles, of the following:
French CHINA, newest shapes—Plain White,
Gold Band, and Decorated.
French and English China Fancy ARTICLES.

French and English China Fancy ART ICLE IRON STONE and superior White Grani WARE, of China finish.

Newest patterns Colored WARES.

Cut, Moulded, and Plain GLASSWARE,

every variety.

Oil, Lard, Fluid, and Pine Oil, Hanging, Desk,
Parlor, and Store LAMPS.

Factory and Mill LAMPS, of best construction.
English Tin Steak DISHES, Coffee URNS, with Lamps to each. Wire and Tin Dish and Plate COVERS, Tea

TRAYS.
Table CUTLERY, Table MATS, CAS-TORS, Britannia and Silver-Plated GOODS.
And other Housekeeping articles, at low prices. As we are constantly receiving our Goods direct from the Manufactories in Europe, we get them as low as any one in the city of Charles-We therefore respectfully request a close in-spection of our Stock and prices, by every per-

H. E. NICHOLS, Near the Post Office N. B. Packing for the country warranted.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally that they have received their New Stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, ilver & Plated Ware, Fine Cutlery, Razor warranted to give every satisfaction, if not, to be returned; PERFUMERIES, COMBS, and a variety of FANCY ARTICLES for Ladies

use.

Having availed themselves of every opportunity of purchasing from the best Manufactories and direct Importers, they are determined to compete with any House in the State for low rices and genuine articles.

BENNETT & LEWIS.

N. B. Watches & Glocks repaired and war anted. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. All articles warranted as represented who

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! CARROLL & FARLEY.

AVE just received a new and carefully se-lected assortment of Fall & Winter Ready-Made Clothing,

which was purchased at the North by one the firm, for Cash. The public are respectful nvited to call and inspect their stock. They also invite attention to their as

Broad-Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, &c. They have also on hand a supply of the much

Rock Island Jeans. Area: An assortment of Shirts, Dragger

Under-Shirts, Gloves, Cravats, &c.
Also: An assortment of Gents', Boys' and Childrens' CAPS.

And numerous other articles pertaining to their line of husiness.

Being practical Tailors they are prepared to warrant all clothing sold by them, and to make

ood all defects.

Tailoring, in all its branches, still carried W. F. FARLEY. DANIEL CARROLL.

J. C. LIPFORD,

TAKES pleasure in informing his friends and tricts, that he is now prepared to purchase Cot-ton (for Cash) on the most liberal terms to the Planter, that this or any other adjoining market

will afford.

His stock of Groceries is now very nearly His stock of Groceries is now very nearly complete, and consists in part of Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Bacon, Lard, Vinegar, Cheese, Mackerel, Liquors, assorted, &c., &c., together with a large quantity of Dundee and Gunny Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c., all of which goods he will dispose of for Cash, at a small advance above cost, or exchange for all kinds of Country

The Planters and citizens of Chester in general, are respectfully invited to call and exam-ine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell at prices that must please

FURNITURE.

J. PARISH, has just received at his old stand below.
Mr. Aiken's Cotton Gin Factory,
a large lot of Walnut and Mahogany Vinnears,
Mahogany Plank, &c. Also, Guilt Moulding
for Portraits, Looking Glass & Picture Frames.
Lumber and all kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Furniture.

COFFINS of City style furnished at a few

Valuable River Lands for Sale. HE subscriber offers at private sale his tract of River Lands, situated in York District, on Catawba River, 8 miles below the bridge of the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road. The Tract the Charlotte & S. C. Alli Rosal.

contains 984 acres, about 200 of which are river and creek bottoms, and about 600 wood-land, well timbered. The place is well improved

with two story frame dwelling, good out-buings, Gin House, &c. ngs, Gin Flouse, &c.
The plantation is a very desirable one, and the
ubscriber would be pleased that any one wishing to purchase would call and exam

**Fairfield Herald copy 4 weeks and forwar account to this office.

Music! Music!! THE following Music just received and for

THE following Music just received and for sale cheap, by the subscriber, viz:

I mourn thee, but I love no more; Cuckoo Galop.; Jenny Lind Polka; Golden drop waltz; Tip Top Polka; Quadrille of all nations; Spanish Galopade; Coquette Polka; Calmly the day is dying; 'Tis the Last Rose of Summer; Fliration Polka; Merry Waltz; Midnight Waltz; The Summer's Sun was in the Sky; Serenade Polka; Oh, for a home beside the Hills; Row thy Boat lightly; Susanna Polka; Maidof Monterey; Afar from thee; I'll think of thee when morning light; Thou hast wounded the spirit morning light; Thou hast wounded the spirit that loved thee; Le Salon; I miss thee from my that loved thee; Le Salon; I miss thee from my side beloved; Carrier Dove; Amusements of the City; Polka Waltz; Telegraph Waltzes; I'd marry him to-morrow; Sukey Lane; Rose waltz; Violetta Waltz; Gov. Seabrook's Quick Step; Fashion Galopade; Carolina Polka; Nelly was a Lady; I've plenty of Lovers.

Howe's School for the Flute, Clarionett, Violinand Accorders lin and Accordeon. For sale by

JNO. McKEE.

DRY GOODS. IN CHARLESTON, SO. CA. DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

O. & E. L. KERRISON & CO.

DIRECT IMPORTERS of European Dry
Goods, are happy to inform their friends
and customers, that they are now receiving by
every arrival from Europe, additions to as complete a Stock of Staple & Fancy Dry

plete a Stock of Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, as has ever been offered in their market. Good Goods are fursished at Low Prices, and those who purchase in their city, are invited to examine their Styles, which will be found peculiarly adapted to the Southern Trade.

Ladies Dress Goods, and Domestic Fabrics, in every variety. Of Negro Cloths, Blankets and Plantation Dry Goods, a complete assortment. Housekeeping Articles in their line in every variety, together with a full stock of Cassimeres, Vestings, and Cloths, also, Linens, which will be found free from any mixture of Cotton.

All articles sold are guaranteed to prove as represented.

epresented.
Terms Cash or City acceptance.
C. & E. L. KERRISON & CO.
209 Northwest Corner King and Market-sts.
Charleston, Aug. 25 36-tf

Fruits, Confectionaries Groceries, &c.,

doors south of Henry & Herndon's) CANDIES, FRUITS.

A T WALKER'S ESTABLISHMENT, (two

Syrups (assorted); Pickles; Segars of choic brands; Tobacco; Candles, (adamantine an Rice; Sugar; Coffee; Molasses, (N.O.)

Mackerel, No. 1 and 2, half-kits: and all varieties of

CHILDRENS' TOYS. Together with a number of other article sually found in such an establishment. All

WILLIAM WALKER.

DR. ROGERS

LIVERWORT AND TAR. A safe and certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Croupsthina, Consumption of the Lungs, spitting of Blood ronchitis, Hooping Cough, and all Pulmonary Affec

ns. A LOVELY YOUNG LADY CURED OF CONSUMPTION !! -CO

CONSUMPTION!! DO

CONSUMPTION!

"It is seldom we permit ourselves to occupy a space in the parent medicine way; but when we see the life of a fellow creature saved by the use of any medicine whatever, we consider it as our right, if not our duty, to give a simple statement of facts, that others may, in like manner, be beyeffed. The case which has induced us to pen this artible was that of a young lady of our acquaintance, who by frequent exposure to the night air, contracted a Cold which settled on the Lungs before its ravages could be stayed (This occurred two years ago this winter.) Various remedies were used, but with very little effect of benefit. The Cough grew worse, with copious expectoration, and the sunken eye, and pale, hollow cheek, told plainly that pulmonary disease was doing its worst on her delicate frame. The family physician was consulted, and although he would not admit to the young lady that she really had the Consumption, yet he would give no encouragement as to a cure. At this crisis her mother was persended to make use of a bottle of Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, and we are happy to state she was perfectly cured in less than three months by this medicine alone, after even hope was destroyed. It is useless to comment on such a case as this, for the simple trath will reach where polished fiction never can. If any doubt the authenticity of this statement, let them call at this office.—U. S. Military and Naval Argus. No 19 Chatham street, N. Y.

TESTIMONIES OF THE N. Y. PRESS.

From the New York Mirry, Sen. 2, 1850.

TESTIMONIES OF THE N V PRESS From the New York Mirror, Sep. 2, 1850. From the New York Mirror, Sep. 2, 1800. Liverwort and Tar.—Of the virtues of Dr. Rogers ough Medicines prepared from the above articles, is needless now to speak; its efficacy in speed by curing oughs. Colds, and other lung complaints, which to equently, if neglected, result in Consumption, is tor cell established in public confidence to need eulogy

From the New York Despatch, Aug., 25th,. 1849. We have heretofore taken occasion to give our tes-timony in favor of the curative properties of Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Livewort and Tar, and would here repeat the advice already given, for all ons who are afflicted with Consumption, or

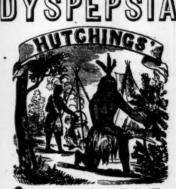
persons who are afflicted with Consumption, or any of
the premonitory symptoms, to make a trial of Dr.
Rogers' preparation.

**Rogers' preparation.

*

Sold by J. A. REEDY, Chester, C. H.; W. A. Morris m & Co. Winnsboro'; H, H. West, Unionville; Morgan & Barnett, Yorkville.

DYSPEPSIA.



VEGETABLE DYSPEPSIA BITTERS.

THE MOST POPULAR FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE: Used by Physicians of High Standing.

These BITTERS remove all morbid secretions purify These BITTLES remove an motion secretions, puri-tive blood, give great tone and vigor to the digesti-organs, fortify the system against all future disease, or be taken with safety, at no time debilitating the patie —being grateful to the most delicate stomach, and re-markable for their cheering, invigorating, strengthen-ing, and restorative proporties, and an invaluable and sure remedy for

DYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORMS. Also, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costive-ness, Faintness, Disorders of the Skin and Liver, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Nervous Headache, Giddiness; Palpitation of the Heart, Sinking and Fullness of Weight at the Stomech, and all other diseases caused by an im-pure state of the blood, liver, etc., which tend to debili-tate and weaken the system.

FEMALES Who suffer from a morbid and unnatural condition will find this Medicine of INESTIMABLE VALUE.

In all cases of GENERAL DEBHITY, this Medicin ACTS LIKE A CHARM! THOUSANDS Have tested its officacy, and thousands more are now un-der treatment; and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported. Volumes could be filled with certifi-

eates of those who have been permanently cure Call on the Agent, and get a PAMPHLET, Containing the Certificates of Remarkable Cures, and the high estimation in which this Medicina is held by the Public Press—can be had of the Agents, free. Sold by all the Genuine Medicine Depoir in the United

Price 50 Cents per Large Bottle. Principal Office, 122 FULTON ST., N. Y., po stairs. J. A. REEDY.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!



DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR GASTRIC JUICE,

Prepared from RENNET, or the fourth STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of BARON Like Brothe great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGH, TON, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, and DEBILITY, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.

19—Half a teaspoonful of Persix, infuded in water, will digest be dissolve, five pounds of Roast beef in About Twee House, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the, chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Solvery of The FOOD, the Purifying, PRESENVING, and STIMULATING Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an ARTIFICIAL DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a COMPLETE.

an ARTIFICIAL DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a COMPLETE and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA are removed, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach It is doing wonders for DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION, supposed to be on the verge of the grava. The Scientific Evidence upon which it is based, is 77 the highest degree CURIOUS and REMARKABLE.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

BARON LIEBIG in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be SOPTENED, CHANGED, AND DIGESTED, JUST IN THE SAME MANNER AS THEY WOULD BE IN THE RUMAN STOMACH."

MAN STOMACH."
(3)—Call on the Agent, and get a Descriptive Circular gratis, giving a large amount of SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, similar to the above, together with Reports of REMARKABLE CURES, from all parts of the United States.

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certificates have been given of more than TWO HUNDRIDD REMARKABLE CURES, in Philadelphia,
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Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever
and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury,
and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a

and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating and the too rec use of ardeat spirits. It almost reconciles MEALTS

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Wholesale and Retail Agent for North Carolina, FOX & ORR, Charlotte.

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Have been sold, and not one in a thousand he returned!
Wherever it has been introduced it has superseded every other Liniment, and, with scarcely any advertiging, has quietly won public confidence. Now, there are hundreds of families that are never without it.—This has been done by private recommendation, chiefly from those who have been cured by it of obstinate Dis-

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Cholera, Colic, Dysentery, Cramp. Vomiting, Sea
Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts,
Burns. Chilblains, Swellings, Old Sores, Bruises
Coughs, Croup, Mumps, Chapped Hands, Wens, Corns,
Mo-quito Bites, Warts, Palpitation of the Heart,
Weskness in the Limbs, Back, and Chest; Pains in
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can find no article that will so quickly and harmless! remove Pimples and Blotches from the Neck, Face an Hands.

CROUP, which carries off hundreds of Children annually, can be averted by the timely application of the Venetian Limiment If parents would observe their children, and when the eyes are heavy, or the breathing slightly thick, they would rub the neck and chest well with the

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, it cures, as certainly as it is applied. But inflammatery requires the aid of a physician as internal treatment

it cures, as certainly as it is applied. But infiammate ry requires the aid of a physician as internal treatment is requisite.

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Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

This Liniment is an internal as well as external Remedy, and is warranted harmless.

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Wholesale and Retail Agent, Chester, S. C.

South Carolina --- Chester District. IN EQUITY.

D. G. Stinson, Adm'r., et al. | Bill to Marshull cob W. Stinson, et al. By order of the Court of Equity in this case, the creditors of William M. Stinson, dec'd, are hereby notified to present and establish their demands before the Commissioner of said District, on or before the 10th day of March next;

after which day they will be barred. Nov. 25 1851 JAMES HEMPHILL c. E. C. D. Dec. 3

Cotton Osnaburgs.

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